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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A MATTER-OF-FACT poetical genius says: "I overheard a moonstruck chap the other day remark that he loved a certain young lady well enough to die for her." Now, I love somebody very much, and—

I'd swear for her—
I'd tear for her,
The Lord knows what I'd bear for her;
I'd lie for her,
I'd sigh for her,
I'd drink Big Muddy dry for her.

I'd fight for her—
I'd bite for her,
I'd walk the streets all night for her;
I'd plead for her,
I'd bleed for her,
I'd go without any 'feed' for her.

I'd shoot for her—
I'd boot for her,
A rival come to 'suit' for her;
I'd kneel for her,
I'd steal for her,
Such is the love I feel for her.

I'd slide for her—
I'd ride for her,
I'd swim 'gainst wind and tide for her;
I'd try for her,
I'd cry for her,
But—hang me if I'd die for her!
N. B.—Or any other woman."

THE PUZZLED CENSUS TAKER

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Got any boys?" the Marshal said
To a lady over the Rhine;
And the lady shook her dazen head,
And civilly answered "NEIN!"

"Got any girls?" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head,
And civilly answered "NEIN!"

"But some are dead?" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head,
And civilly answered "NEIN!"

"Husband of course?" the Marshal said
To the lady over the Rhine;
And again she shook her flaxen head,
And civilly answered "NEIN!"

"The d——l you have!" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again she shook her flaxen head,
And civilly answered "NEIN!"

"Now what do you mean by shaking your head,
And always answering "NEIN?"
"Ich meine nicht Englisch," civilly said
The lady from over the Rhine.

A Funny Incident.

George Lascelles, in a letter to the New York Clipper, relates a funny incident which happened at the old Albany Museum, in the good old times when the drama, wax figures and other curiosities were in vogue at that place:

On the Fourth of July, 1852, a patriotic addition to the show being desired, Charles Salisbury, a comical genius, notorious for his practical jokes, was chosen to represent George Washington, and of course, was dressed in the traditional costume. The doors had just been opened for the evening performance, and visitors had commenced thronging the curiosity rooms, when a mischievous idea struck Mr. Salisbury, who opening the door of one of the wax work cases, unobserved, took a position among the figures and tried to look immovable as possible. A countryman, his wife and daughter, a young miss of eighteen, were the first who entered. As the young lady approached Washington, he bestowed on her a most unfatherly wink. "Good gracious ma," exclaimed she, that figure of Washington winked at me." "Nonsense, child," exclaimed ma, "you are so conceited you think everybody is in love with you." But at this moment she was almost speechless herself, for the venerable Washington had applied his fingers to his nose in a very suggestive manner. "Oh, William!" she exclaimed, grasping her husband's arm, "do look at that." "What is it," asked William, "why, I believe you women folks are crazy." At this moment General Washington struck a belligerent attitude and uttered a terrific yell. In an instant the whole party tumbled down stairs, pell-mell, and related the wonderful story, while Washington quietly slipped off to his dressing-room, laughing in his sleeve at the joke.

—A Frenchmen who keeps a saloon at White Pine, Nevada, claims $500 reward offered by his patriotic countrymen of San Francisco for the capture of the first Prussian flag. Noting his loquacity on the subject of the valor of the French army, some mischievous American procured a Prussian flag, and at night flung it to the breeze from the flagstaff surmounting the Frenchman's saloon. On discovering the offensive bunting, the enraged Monsieur tore it to shreds and now claims the reward as the capturer of the first color of the enemy.

—A bottle of Rhine wine and the glass globe of a lamp, both with sea shells and moss adhearing to them, have been recovered by Captain W. N. Sames, diver of the New York Monitor Wrecking Company, from the wreck of the United States steam transport Housatonic, sunk near Charleston by a Confederate torpedo during the late war. The bottle of wine is intact, corked and sealed, and the glass globe is part of a lamp that hung in the cabin of that ill-fated steamer when she went down.

THE CHINESE COOLIE TRADE.

A new form of Slavery—Its Origin and its Horrors—The Barracoons and the "Middle Passage"—The Habits and Characteristics of the Coolies—The Probable Effect upon American Industry—Let the Workingman Read and Reflect.

(From Harper's Magazine, June 1864.)

In view of one of the greatest problems of the age—the finding an efficient substitute for slave labor—a very brief account of the great experiment termed the "Coolie Trade" may be interesting, in connection with that of the mutiny which forms the chief subejct of the present article. Almost every one has imbibed the indefinite idea of it as a gigantic wrong, in some way involving outrages against human liberty that have called down the opprobrium and legislative denunciation of civilized governments. In the fullest sense this idea is a correct one, but it does not cover the whole truth.

SLAVERY IN A NEW FORM.

Gigantic outrages have been enacted; but more than this, an old form of slavery has been instituted under a new name, and many a deluded Coolie is to-day under a more hopeless and terrible bondage than the African from the Gaboon. The plans for substituting a temporary for a life-long servitude have been as varied as the minds of men, and as ancient as the Ptolemys; but the one in question is of recent date, and seems to have originated in the urgent demand for laborers on South American plantations. The term "Coolie" belongs of right to a predatory tribe living near the Gulf of Cutch, in Africa; but as applied to the trade, it is merely a European title for the lowest class of laborers in most Eastern countries, and there seems to be no connection between the two names.

ITS ORIGIN.

The experiment of persuading these men to emigrate, as most likely to supply the place of the slave, to endure the toil, the heat, and climate changes of the country, originated in 1838-39 among the planters of British Guiana, on the northeast coast of South America. The business was at the outset fair and honorable, and the following were the inducements proffered first to the Indian Coolies in the neighborhood of Calcutta: Transportation to be free; their monthly wages to be four dollars, and in addition two months' advance pay; they were to have two suits of clothes annually; they were to remain five years, not necessarily under one master, and at the end of that time to be allowed to return; their food and medical attendance were to be free of charge during their term of service. Large numbers were ready to emigrate, but the first shipments were unsuccessful; the Coolies dying ere long from various causes, either purely climatic or owing to the change in style of food and habit.

Nevertheless the emigration continued, and, as might have been expected, the greatest abuses were developed. They were collected under false representation, they were cheated in all the terms of their agreement, and in many instances kidnapped by wholesale. To so great an extent were these abuses carried that, in less than three years, the British Indian Government interferred and stopped the trade. Shortly after, at the earnest solicitation of the planters, the business was resumed, under restrictions that insured a considerable degree of protection to the laborer. The Coolie Trade, however, that has excited the greatest interest and developed the worst atrocities is the Chinese.

The lowest class of Chinamen were collected under every variety of pretext, there being no Government superintendence or protection, and shipped to Peru and the adjacent Chincha Islands, or to Cuba. Upon arrival they were disposed of to the highest bidder, the price being sometimes as high as three hundred dollars, though I have rarely known them to cost more than eighty on board ship. The terms upon which this class of Coolies were induced to leave their country were simply these: Their transportation, as in the original Indian plan, to be free; they were to be bound for seven years at a salary of eighteen dollars a year, and at the end of their term of service they were to be free; that time was sure to find them each deeply in debt to his master, and his chance of escape rendered each day more and more distant. What then would be the result when years should accumulate hundreds whose broken spirits could yet rise indignantly as each succeeding cargo should be landed among them, bringing rebellious ones furious at the prospect before them?

THE COOLIES IN CUBA.

A letter from a prominent agent in Havana, written in 1855, says, in regard to this point:

"Upon some estates they are preffered to Africans, as they possess a degree of intelligence, but they have in many instances shown a malicious revengeful disposition, and have had recourse to incendiarism of the works and cane-fields out of revenge at the course pursued toward them. If the trade be allowed, and the importation continue with the present system of oppression, the consequence must be a serious outbreak, perhaps revolution."

To give us briefly as possible some idea of the extent of the trade at Havana, the following statistics are taken from a report of the Hon. R. M. M'Lane, in 1858, and need no comment:

"In 1847 there were imported but six hundred; yet six years after—in 1853—the number had swelled to three thousand two hundred and sixty; in 1854 it was eight hundred and thirty-eight; in 1855 three thousand and twelve."

In this year an edict of the Chinese Emperor forbade the traffic under severe penalties; and the English Government, by Act of Parliament, confiscated all ships found in British waters not having certain prescribed papers. The trade, however, still flourished, and the principal depot was stationed about two hundred and fifty miles up the coast from Hong Kong, at Swatao. According to the American Commissioner, Dr. Parker, full half the tonnage from that part was American. He was instructed in 1856 to publicly discountenance the whole business, and pronounce it illegal. The edict of the Chinese Emperor was afterward so far modified as to allow emigration under rigid restrictions, and agents were employed to protect the emigrants in their rights, and see that every one embarked willingly, with full understanding of the obligation into which he was entering.

THE PROFITS.

So large were the profits of the business, however, that a margin could be allowed for bribery of officials, and restrictions and prohibitions alike soon became almost dead letters. Vessels were known, in 1856 and 1857, to kidnap full cargoes within sight of Macao. Owners of vessels from American ports would enter into contracts with parties in the West Indies of South America to transport Coolies at from fifty to eighty dollars a head, freighting the ships often for some other than a Chinese port, but eventually arriving at Macao or Hong Kong, fitted and ready for the trade.

THE HORRORS OF THE TRADE.

Such was the condition of the trade in in 1857, when the ship *Norway*, of nearly 3000 tons, sailed from New York loaded with coal for the United States naval squadron in the China seas. It would be little to the purpose of the narrative to enter into a detailed account of the outward voyage, the waiting at Hong Kong, the transportation of laborers from China to the Australian mines, or describe the thousand incidents of a long stay in a Chinese port. Enough to say that nearly three-fourths of a year elasped ere our human cargo was ready. During the latter part of this time extensive preparations were made to receive them.

Down the whole length of both lower decks were built tier on tier of berths, or rather shelves—for they were without sides or dividing partitions. Large quantities of beef, pork, rice, etc., were stowed away. Hundreds of water-casks filled the holds, and on the upper or spar deck were erected galleys for cooking. Over every hatchway save one were set iron gratings to prevent too free access from below to the upper deck; that one, the main and nearly central one, was covered by the ordinary housing. As the covering of these hatches was afterward of vital importance to us, a word of description will be necessary. The gratings were made of bars of iron, arched in the centre, and having a circular opening of eight or nine inches diameter at the summit of the arch. The housing was merely the continuation of the ordinary one in which were the galleys, the door of it opening outward. In addition to these preparations on the spar deck a barricade was built, running athwart ship, from rail to rail, a short distance in front of the captain's cabin, twelve feet wide, ten high, and arranged so that a guard of armed men could, from their station on top, command the whole deck, while within it were accommodations for their sleeping. When all was ready we sailed for Macao, from the vicinity of which port the cargo was to be received.

THE WAY THEY ARE COLLECTED.

Thousands had been collected from every quarter of the kingdom, under every pretext, and crowded into barracoons, amidst no less fearful horrors than characterize those of the slave districts of Africa. Many had been induced to leave their homes under the most cruel misrepresentations, and once at the barracoons, cowed by the lash or torture, were taught to reply as their masters command to the questions of Government officials who, at long intervals, came to inspect them. These barracoons are termed *Chu-tze-kans*, "Pig-Pens"—and from their usual filthy condition well deserve the name. Many Coolies died of diseases incident to such confinement, and suicides among them were not uncommon.

TAKING THEM ON BOYRD.

We lay off shore several miles, and it was therefore necessary to bring the Coolies to the ship in boats. These boats are termed *sampans*, and are capable of carrying from thirty to one hundred men besides the rowers. A woman sits usually in the stern to steer, and sometimes to scull the boat, while the rowers, unlike our own, stand on planks projected over the side.

The Coolies mounted the side one after another, most of them naked to the waist, wearing only the loose Coolie trowsers and broad-brimmed straw hat. Slung at the belt were a pouch and purse, and a little case for the chop-sticks. A few were in good humor, but most were sullen or desponding. They were tallied over the gangway like so many bales of cotton, mustered in rows upon the deck, and their baggage and persons searched for opium or weapons. When all were on board a Government official came ostensibly to see that none were unwilling emigrants. A public announcement was made that any one who was on board against his will should step forward. Only one had the hardihood to do so, they knowing full well the improbability of getting nearer their homes than the dreaded barracoon. The man who came forward was immediately set ashore, and as the wind promised fair all hands of the crew were turned to getting ready for sea. The whole number of Coolies received was one thousand and thirty-seven, and each was stowed away as rapidly as the confusion and bustle incident to such a barbarous gathering would admit. The embarkation consumed the greater part of two days. Besides the Coolies there were several lady passengers and children returning by way of Cuba to their homes in the United States. They occupied a part of the cabin protected by the barricade.

WEIGHING ANCHOR.

It was evening ere the anchors were weighed, the sails loosed, and the ship under way, yet every one worked with energetic zeal, stimulated by the prospect of returning home, and none but those who have been long separated from home and friends can appreciate the exhilarant feeling that fills the breast of a sailor as the ship flies along on her homeward voyage. There were two interpreters on board, who had come from Havana, whose experience in the trade had been as varied as extensive. They were a sort of half Chinaman half Portuguese, and were in nowise friendly to the mass of Coolies on board. Warned by their representation of the treacherous nature of our barbarous freight guards were stationed at all necessary points, a police force appointed, and indeed every precaution taken to subdue any disaffection that might arise. The necessity for precaution may be appreciated if the comparatively small number of our crew (sixty all told) be considered. The barbarians, moreover, were constantly quarreling, and within the very first twenty-four hours several were brought up and flogged after the old approved navy style. One or two suicides occurred, and one man was found strangled, whether by his own hand or by some of his companions was never ascertained.

HOW THEY PASSED THEIR TIME.

A word or two regarding the way in which these Coolies passed their time and deported themselves generally may not be uninteresting. They were not usually unclean in their habits, but, on the contrary, were fond of dabbling in water like children, and some of them wore around their necks pieces of muslin to use as towels. Many had tooth-brushes, and little pieces of bone used for scraping the tongue—a habit, strangely enough, which they religiously observed. They had but two meals daily, principally of rice and salt fish, with, at noon, or about eleven o'clock, a bowl of tea. Their rice was boiled at the galleys on deck in baskets, and the whole number of Coolies being divided into messes, the portion for each was served and carried below in other baskets. They then sat around on the deck, and helping each to a quantity in a small china bowl, fell to a rapid demolition of the contents with their chopsticks. Much of their time was spent in gambling, almost always with dominoes, and when not engaged at this they were either quarreling or playing on musical instruments, of which they had a great number. Their barbarous music would hardly strike the ear of an American virtuoso as melodious. It was a most ingeniously discordant variation, from the tum-tum-ti tilly of a one string violin to the hoarse uproar produced by enormous clarionets without keys, flutes six feet long, cymbals, gongs, drums and marine trumpets. Occasionally, but more particularly toward the end of a voyage, they will attempt a rough sort of theatrica, to while away the dreary hours, yet in point of scenery or incident the most absurd.

THE DEPARTURE.

But to proceed to our departure from Macao: The Coolies were allowed perfect freedom, in limited numbers, on the forward part of the upper deck, and their food carefully prepared and served. Had it not been for a providential mischance on the evening of the third day out the terrific incidents that followed would have come upon us totally unprepared. A not unusual quarrel had occurred on the lower deck, the shouting and altercation soon running to blows. The police, some of whom it may be remarked were Coolies, were quickly on the spot, and after great difficulty, succeeded in quelling the riot; not, however, in time to prevent one man being cut down with a cleaver. This man, quite seriously wounded, together with four of the principal rioters, were brought up, and the latter chained by the wrist to the combings of the after-hatch. The former, immediately upon being alone with the surgeon and interpreter, asked for the captain, and in the heat of passion and revenge, laid out the details of a plot the most cold blooded and inhuman.

MUTINY PROPOSED.

The leaders were desperadoes who had voluntarily come to the barracoons, having studied the plan for weeks; and ere they had been on board an hour were at work, urging with every plea of cupidity or revenge, the rising *en masse*, murdering every man who opposed, seizing the ship and cruising as they choose. The exact object of the seizure was not clear, but the plan was simply this: The temporary berths were to be torn down to furnish clubs and materials for building a fire under the foremost hatch. A large number was to be ready, when the flames should rise and the crew rush forward to extinguish it, to rush up the main hatchway, massacre every man as he came in their way, and thus gain possession. They had chosen their captain, navigator, and other officers, and it was concerning this choice that altercation had arisen. The opinions about the truth of this statement were various—the captain ridiculing the idea as absurd, but the two interpreters joining in their belief that it was true, and ominously shaking their heads at the captain's disbelief.

IT BREAKS OUT.

For two days the matter rested, nothing further being heard concerning the mutiny. The ship was bowling along finely before a nine-knot breeze toward midnight of the third day, the moon was shining beautifully, and al quiet save the rippling of the water under our bows, and the regular tread of the sentry at his post. We were expecting to make the land at Angier Point about daylight. Suddenly a bright gleam of flame shot up from the forecastle and a yell like that of ten thousand demons burst in the still night. It needed no further alarm to arouse every body from sleep. Every man was up and at his post as the farful conviction of his imminent danger presented itself. The door of the main hath, the only means of egress, was instantly locked; every blunderbuss cutlass and pistol passed out by the stewardess, who, with great presence of mind, had run to be arm chests; the ship put about, and the pumps manned in less time than it takes to describe it.

Knowing that a crowd was collected under and on the ladder, the top of the main housing was broken in in order to dislodge them; but, meanwhile, several of the foremost rioters were striving to force the door with cleavers stolen from the cooks, and had partially succeeded in prying it open against a dozen men who were endeavoring o fasten a spar across outside. In spite of the utmost exertion the door yielded enough to allow an arm to be thrust through and a blow struck, wounding an officer. Quick as thought the muzzle of a pistol was against his breast, and with its explesion the Coolie reeled backward, carrying with him all on the ladder, and allowing the door to be effectually closed.

THE SCENE IN ALL ITS HORRORS.

Then commenced a scene the most terrific and appalling. The foiled wretches, maddened at defeat at the very outset, rushed with furious yells from one hatch to another, swinging lighted firebrands or striving to wrench away the iron bars that covered them or hurling bolts and clubs at every face that peered down from above. The red glare of the flames lit up the sky, reflecting grimly against the swelling sails, and in spite of a constant stream of water from the pumps appeared scarcely to diminish.

Tarpaulins were then thrown over the forward hatches and the stream of water directed upon them. The smoke thus confined filled the ship, and the Coolies, who had been burning the oil stolen from the the ship's hold to increase the blaze, were obliged to crowd aft to get fresh air; but men, stationed at every loophole and crevice, shot down with remorseless vengeance every one of them who appeared within range, till ere long not one could be seen from any point on deck. After a few moments the tarpaulins were raised, the better to direct the water from the pumps, but a draft re-established, the flames burst forth again, and simultaneously a rush was made by the crowd to the main hatch. It was in vain; the door had been too securely fastened, and the guard were on the watch.

A CESSATION.

Gradually there fell an ominous lull in the uproar, and we feared that some means had been found to force an exit. Although I have stated that the rioters could withdraw out of sight of those on the upper deck, yet below there was a bulk head, or partition of very thick plank, shutting off their part of the deck and allowing a space between it and the cabin. Through cracks in this partition it was found that a tolerably good view of the whole scene of riot could be obtained, and through these the miscreants could be seen gliding hither and thither, their dark forms tinged with a dusky red glare from the smouldering flames, or grouped together in consultation. Suddenly, as if animated by one impule, they would start, and with terrific yells rush from one end of the deck to the other, making one's blood almost curdle at the conviction that they had actually found a way of escape. Unsucessful by this means in calling away the watchful marksmen, whose fearful death dealing weapons only found new victims as they passed in view, they abandoned the plan and again withdrew from sight, probably to the first or lowermost deck.

Meanwhile it must not be supposed that the spar deck was free from Coolies. More than a hundred had come up early in the evening, but unarmed, and, even if evil inclined, unwilling to show any sympathy with the mutineers until they should at least gain some advantage, they kept themselves well forward and as much as possible out of sight.

The four men who had been previously chained around one of the hatches were from time to time noticed in communication with those below, apparently giving information of every movement and cheering them on. At the same moment it was found that two had succeeded in freeing themselves from their irons, and waited only an opportunity to join in the melee. The instant they were discovered they sprang to their feet only to fall stunned and bleeding beneath the clubbed muskets of the guard. One was afterward found to have been killed; the other, recovering in a few minutes, started again to run forward, but was riddled with shot from a blunderbuss fired from the barricade.

Another of the four, fearful of the fate of his companions or anxious to join those below, succeeded in wrenching his hands from the irons, and, being a small man, tried to squeeze himself through the circular opening in the summit of the arched grating. Too late he saw his error, for, stimulated by the fear of being shot before he could succeed, he had forced himself through and hung by his hands over the hold. Unable from the depth of the combing to swing himself clear so as to fall between decks, and seeing only the black hold, with a fall of thirty feet and certain death below, he was struggling to get back when a rifle-shot from the barricade pierced his brain and he fell into the abyss.

A NIGHT OF TERROR—WRITING IN BLOOD.

Amidst such horrors passed the night, the flames being at times completely extinguished, as the Coolies had abandoned the use of oil on account of the smoke, and burned only what they called "josh paper" to give great blaze and not really do much damage, for of course they had no intention of burning the ship. Their only hope, after finding their plan foiled, seemed to be to terrify us by the fear of the ship's burning into abandoning her in boats and leaving her in their hands; and had those above deck been willing to assist them, or the captain been a less brave man, the daylight would never have come again to any of us. But come it did, and with it a demand was made to the rioters to surrender the ringleaders of the mutiny. Instead of complying, one of them dipped a stylus in the blood upon the decks and wrote upon a slip of paper to the following effect:

"Three hundred Coolies to be allowed on deck at one time. They shall navigate the ship and take her to Siam, where a certain number may leave her, after which she shall be allowed to proceed on her course. No signals of any kind shall be made to attract the attention of other vessels."

In addition to these demands was the threat that unless instantly complied with, the ship should be burned.

The yards were backed, the boats made ready to rescue the ladies and crew, every Chinaman above decks was bound so that he could give no assistance to the mutineers, and when all was ready the captain returned answer to "Burn and be ——;" but every man of them should be smothered and burn in her. The result of this decisive stand was another consultation below, and another message written in blood, to the effect that no more fires should be built until night at any rate.

A temporary quiet was then restored, the yards again squared, and the ship put on her original course. Arms were re-examined, extra guards stationed, and the strictest surveillance maintained. The ladies bravely devoted themselves to providing food, making catridges, and indeed doing everything in their power to render assistance.

THE DILEMMA.

Two serious difficulties were now presented, the chief of which was the want of fresh water, all the water casks being stowed away upon or below the lower decks. The second, that as the pumps on which the supply of salt water for extinguishing the fires depended, passed directly up among the Coolies, they had succeeded in disabling them. The latter however was not of so much moment, since, after the captain's reply to their demands they would scarcely dare to start their fires again. The decks, moreover, were now thoroughly saturated with water.

TORTURING THIRST.

The demand for fresh water became every moment more urgent. One of the ladies suffering from the effects of long illness, with a young infant demanding her constant care, was sinking under the accumulated horrors. At any moment the mutineers might succeed in gaining the upper deck, and by force of mere numbers overpower and massacre all on board. The torture of increasing thirst, however, soon overruled even our thoughts of peril and some effort must be made to supply fresh water. To ask the fiends on the berth deck to pass it up was folly; they only laughed, and offered the black bloody water on the decks. To go for it would have been madness. Providentially there was a small engine on board used for loading and unloading ship, the plan of condensing steam was suggested. An extemporaneous condenser was soon made, and ere long we had the satisfaction of collecting water enough for every immediate want.

Effort was then made to clense the upper deck. The wounded were collected, and the few who had been killed were thrown overboard. Many were found hidden away in all sorts of positions, to which they had fled during the previous night, and one or two stiff and gory corpses were dragged from the concealment to which the poor wretches, mortally wounded, had crawled to die.

THE DEAD.

A demand was meanwhile made to the Coolies to pass up the dead bodies. Hours passed, and no disposition to comply being made manifest, it was proposed toward night to send down one of the Coolies who was bound on deck. This proposition was humanely rejected, for to the Coolies on deck the mutineers attributed their defeat at the outset, and his instant death would be certain. A volunteer came forward from the crew, and, though it seemed madness, he was lowered down, his companions, armed to the teeth, standing ready to jump to his rescue or die with him. Whether the boldness of the act, or the fact that they themselves were anxious to be rid of the bloody corpes strewn around restrained them, it is impossible to say. Certain it is he was unmolested, and one or two even proffered assistance.

Night came as the task was completed, and soon began a repetition of the orgies of the last, though in a far less terrible degree. The Coolies tried unsuccessfully to force off the gratings and to break open the ports. They rushed with demoniac shrieks along the decks, burning their "josh paper," and waving torches or clubs about their heads. But it would be useless to attempt to picture either the fury of the multineers or the feelings of the defenders. Every means of egress was tried and re-tried in vain. Only one or two were shot during the night, but we waited in torturing anxiety the events of each succeeding hour.

Ere daybreak, satisfied of the impossibility of succeeding in their purpose, quiet was restored, and the tired wretches slept. The following day, after long consultation, they sued for pardon.

ARRIVAL AT PORT.

From that time forward, and particularly after rounding the Cape of Good Hope, no signs of insubordination arose during the passage. The Coolies had the satisfaction of sleeping for four months about the decks as they could find space, no berths or accommodations of any kind being allowed them. Only a limited number were allowed on deck at any time, and the police force was increased at every point. It was a long time before it was deemed safe to allow any of the crew to go below for even the most necessary provisions and water, and then only at intervals and in small numbers.

Upon arriving at Havana the whole mortality of the voyage was found to be about one hundred and thirty, of which number seventy were killed or died from wounds received in the mutiny of the first few days, and a large portion of the rest from an epidemic of disentery which occurred while lying at Havana before commencing to disembark.

VARIETIES.

—On a gate post of a farm house out West is a sign reading. "No life insurance or sewing machines wanted here."

—The Troy (N. Y.) board of health have commenced to take up the concrete pavement, having decided that it is detrimental to the public health.

—The mortality among children in Philadelphia has been unprecedented, week before last one hundred and fifty-five children died of cholera morbus.

—An expeditious mode of getting up a row is to carry a long ladder on your shoulders in a crowded thoroughfare, and every few minutes turn round to see if any one is making faces at you.

—"Mr. Jones," said Mrs. Jones, with an air of triumph, "don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Well, yes," growled Jones, "I suppose anything is a means of grace that breaks down pride and leads to repentance.

—The Spanish have adopted lager beer, but mix it with lemonade in a punch bowl, and suck through a straw. This probably accounts for their desire that a German prince should rule them. Straws show which way the wind blows.

—The Chicago ladies are going in for woman's rights with a vengeance. Their last idea is to have female policee to look after and arrest women. Eight hours on patrol on a snowy night would be just the thing for a woman.

—A rather fast youth was relating the experience of his voyage across the ocean to a smypathizing friend. Said he. "I tell you what, old fellow, there's one good thing about it though. You can get as tight as you please every day, and every body thinks you're only seasick.

—Emily (little sister): "What a large family the spinsters must be! I hear in church every Sunday that some of them are going to be married." Frances (elder sister): "O, you little stupid! Don't you know what spinsters are? Bachelor ladies, of course."

—O kiss me and go!" said the maid of my heart, and proffered her lips as my pay to depart, "the morn is approaching, my mother will know, my kindest and dearest, O kiss me and go!" She gave me the blessing in such a sweet way, that the thrill of its pleasure enticed me to stay; so we kissed till the morning came in with its glow, for she said every moment, "O kiss me and go."

—A patent device for economizing fuel has recently been put into the Lewiston (Me.) Mills. It consists of a hopper and a mill for grinding coals, reducing the fuel to fine dust, which is carried by the blower into the furnace with air enough to produce immediate combustion. The coal dust leaps into the flame like a flake of powder. It is claimed that this device saves thirty-three per cent. of the expense of making steam. It is said that steam can be generated in one-half the time required by the ordinary use of fuel.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 6, 1870.

THE CASE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It would seem to almost be an axiom in American politics, that the citizen had some rights that the government was bound, not only to respect, but to protect. Indeed, so long was this one of the cardinal creeds in the governmental faith, that it is hard in this day of political degeneracy to bring oneself to acknowledge the humiliating fact that the present gives the lie to the past history of the government, and that our boasted institutions afford just so much protection to the citizen, as a blind and bigoted party may see fit to accord, and no more.

We are led to these reflections by the condition of affairs in North Carolina. In that unhappy State, life, liberty and property are put at the mercy of marauding scoundrels, who backed by Governor HOLDEN and his cut-throat militia, carry everything with a high hand, and in defiance of all law.

The most respectable and peaceable citizens of the State have been seized without process, manacled and imprisoned, or dragged hither and there, beaten bayoneted, maltreated and threatened with military trial and execution, and yet neither they nor the world know what it is for, other than that they are not supporters of the Radical party.

In vain have the people thus outraged and injured, appealed for justice and protection. The courts have been invoked, but they are powerless to protect the citizen against the military power of the villainous Governor and his tools. It was but a few days since that a deputation from North Carolina called upon President GRANT for aid, but in the hurry and bustle of preparation for a seaside horse race, and a season of Bacchinalian debauch, he had none to give, was powerless to see that the laws are carefully executed, and said that only on one condition could he interfere in the matter; when Governor HOLDEN requested him to.

The kind of protection that Governor HOLDEN would ask for the people of North Carolina may readily be imagined by his present conduct. He would call upon the President to send him United States troops, if he should find that the people of the State, despairing of succor, and going upon the principle of the first law of nature, should arise and defend their own personal rights and maintain the laws of the State which the Governor himself is trampling under foot. In an event of this kind GRANT would undoubtedly hasten forward United States troops enough to secure HOLDEN in his usurpation and tryanny.

It must be a pleasant reflection to President GRANT, amid his pleasure seeking, surrounded by his sycophants and snivelling flatterers, his colossal brain filled with horse racing, to know that the people of one State of the Union live under a reign of terror, and at the mercy of a military mob, headed by the most unprincipled villians that ever went unwhipt of justice, or unhung, against whom they vainly invoke protection—a protection which it is his sworn duty as President of the United States to extend to them. But the people of North Carolina had as well whistle to the wind to make it cease howling, as to call upon a Radical President to protect them from the military oppression and ursurpation of a Radical Governor.

But the question may well arise, what are the people of North Carolina to do? The question is a grave one, and if this thing is to go on without let or hindrance, and in defiance of all law, another question may well be worthy of discussion; what will they do? HOLDEN and KIRK and their followers, are working some deep and well laid scheme. It is evident that they are trying to force the people of the State into a resistance of State authority, as represented by the Governor, which is to furnish the pretext for the consummation of some characteristic Radical outrage, which in all human probability, will not affect the State of North Carolina alone, but all the Southern States. It may be that it is the first step in the the campaign of 1872, to secure the election of a Radical President, as it certainly is a bold and undisguised movement to secure the election of Radical members of the House to the Forty-Second Congress.

In law, however, one thing in this connection, is a fixed fact. HOLDEN and KIRK and their aiders and abettors are guilty of treason, both against the government of the State of North Carolina, and the government of the United States, and should be arrested and tried and punished as such under the laws. For such men there can be no punishment too severe, no condemnation too strong, and for their fate there should be no tears of sympathy shed. Hanging upon the skirts of the civil war like jackals, they feasted and fattened upon the woes and miseries of a distracted nation, and now that the war has ceased and human passions have subsided, and human sympathies and feeling have begun to unite and flow along the channel of common brotherhood, these men would tear agape the wounds of war, and deluge again the fields that were lately ensanguined with blood in another fratricidal strife. But the action of the President in this matter is worthy of the closest scrutiny. If it is not imbecile, it is significant of untold evil in the future.

THE YACHT RACE.

The great international Yacht Race between the Dauntless, belonging to Mr. JAS. G. BENNETT, Jr., of New York, and the Cambria, belonging to Mr. ASHBURY of Brighton, England, which began on Monday, the Fourth of July, terminated on Wednesday, the 27th, the Cambria winning the race by one hour and nine teen minutes. During the twenty-three days of the race the two crafts made a distance from point to point, of three thousand miles, or did an average sailing of one hundred and thirty miles per day. This is going upon the hypothesis that the length of the course was just three thousand miles, and that the two vessels sailed in a direct line. But when it is taken into consideration that both had to necessarily sail out of the direct line of their course, and were beaten back and forth by adverse winds, their average rate of sailing will not fall far short of one hundred and fifty miles per day.

At the end of the second day the two yachts parted company at sea, and for nearly twenty-one days, they bent every sail for their destination,—the Light Ship, off Sandy Hook, New York. A writer describing the termination of the race says that about half-past two o'clock on Wednesday the gaff-topsails of the Cambria were seen slowly rising out of the sea thirty miles away. On she came, every stitch of canvass set and all drawing, jib, fore and mainsail square-sail and square topsail and gaff-topsail, close hauled on the starboard tack, the wind north-west-half-north, pointed straight for the light-ship. Within five minutes the Dauntless was also sighted, making the best of the breeze, standing for the light-ship, the terminus of the race, every sail set and drawing, and about nine miles to southward and westward of the Cambria. For a time the race was exciting. Twenty-three days before the two vessels had sailed together from a point 3,000 miles distant. During the voyage they were hundreds of miles apart, and here they arrived within a few moments of each other almost together. The race itself lay between a point 40 miles from Sandy Hook and the Light Ship. The two yachts seemed to fly through the water, and for three quarters of an hour no human being could tell which had the advantage. All was excitement. Every eye was turned to leaward; every nerve was drawn to its utmost tension, as the two vessels flew on. Either might win. But the wind, which in the morning had veered from eastward to north-west, seemed to haul around again. For a short time it blew lightly; the Cambria caught the last of it; and the British yacht passed the Light Ship at 46 minutes past 3 o'clock. The Dauntless had done nobly, and as though conscious of it, she sailed on proudly, though beaten, and crossed the mark at 5:05.

The New York press seem generally despondent over the result of the race, but if indeed it is an event of great national moment, we can see nothing in it to wound the national pride of Americans. A race so closely contested reflects equal honor upon both contestants and shows that it could only have been among the slightest accidents common to the wave, that could have turned the scale of fortune in favor of either. The result shows no superiority of one over the other, either in their sailing qualities or their management, for, after twenty-three days battling with wind and wave, to appear almost simultaneously on the opposite side of the ocean, headed toward the light-ship where the race was to terminate, under full canvass, and reducing it to a question of a few moments of time and favorable wind, to determine who was the victor, gives the victory alike to both, though no one would think for a moment to rob the Cambria of her well earned laurels. Had there been a discrepancy of one or two days between the arrival of the respective crafts, there might have been grounds for discussion as to their respective sailing qualities and management, but as it is, all must admit that both were more than excellent. While England has held her own and maintained her nautical honor, America has nothing to be ashamed of in her representative sailing craft.

If this has its proper effect, it will only stimulate a generous national pride to excel in such matters in the future, to do which we stand an even chance with our cousins over the water. Although what is reputed to be the best yacht ever built in America, in charge of the best sailing master, failed to carry away the clear palm of victory in this instance, the same broad field of enterprise remains open, and under the quickening influences of the present, the future may be shaped to different results. Although our oarsmen, and college students and yachtmen have not succeeded, according to our natural sanguine expectations in plucking the laurels from Britannia's tiara, their defeats have been of that character to show that the vanquished were worthy the HERCULEAN efforts of the victors.

The only melancholy episode of the race, is that already mentioned by telegraph, the loss of two of the Dauntless' crew, CHARLES SHALT and ALBERT DEMAR, on the second day out.

ONLY A SHOWER.

It is amusing to read some of the Republican oracles on the probabilities of the complexion of the next Congress. They admit serious losses, but whistle to keep their courage up. The following is a mild admission:

> There may be incidental losses of members of Congress—one or two in New England, two or three in New York, two or three in Pennsylvania, as many more in Ohio, ten or twelve in the Southern States, one or two in Indiana, one in Wisconsin, one in Illinois, one or two in Missouri.

If we were asked for an opinion we could give something nearer the mark in the way of Democratic gains:

New England	5
New York	7
Pennsylvania	9
Ohio	4
Southern States	17
Indiana	4
Wisconsin	2
Illinois	3
Missouri	3
Total	54

OLD TIMES.

The New York *Sun* has a note in ANDREW JACKSON's handwriting, dated thirty-five years ago, and couched in the following language:

> "The President with his respects to the acting Secretary of the Navy, and requests him to write to the Secretary of the Navy, that I request his return hither as soon as his convenience will permit him.
>
> "June 9th, 1835."

In those days, the President not only stayed at Washington himself to attend to public business, but he required his Secretaries to remain there also. A general emigration of executive officers was not tolerated nor even imagined. What would ANDREW JACKSON say if he could return to the scenes of his earthly life, and find the President gone from the White House to a watering place two hundred miles distant, most of the Secretaries amusing themselves away from the departments, and the highest officer present in Washington to conduct the relations of the United States with foreign Governments, a man whom the Legislature of one of the old thirteen States, after an elaborate investigation, has pronounced guilty of selling the interest of his clients for a bribe of $60,000? We imagine that the old General would feel like addressing a note to his present successor, and each of his Secretaries, requesting "his return hither as soon as his convenience would permit him," and he would also give notice that the man who takes bribes must instantly be dismissed from the public service.

CARL SCHURZ.

Among the Radical pagodas that have been set up within the last few years may be mentioned Senator CARL SCHURZ of Missouri. He has been making himself very noticeable in regard to the war in Europe, so much so that the Philadelphia *Day* (Radical) is constrained to say of him that it is possible he may "have forgotten that he is not only an American citizen, but an American statesman also; yet more, he is, by compliment, we presume, a member of the committee on foreign affairs. He would be wise to remember that in his zeal to support King WILLIAM he is disqualifying himself for the possible WOR of that committee. At present his mind is so warped out of disinterested thinking, that he could not act without serious bias upon any question touchig our relations with the warring powers. As for going out of his way to give aid and comfort to a government which refused to receive him as a citizen representative of the Republic, that is a matte of taste—or magnanimity. Which?"

We hardly feel prepared to admit the *Day's* statement that he is an American or any other kind of a statesman. To be an American Senator does not imply that a man is a statesman, any more than it does that he is an honest man. The Cincinnati *Commercial* also thinks that he has been making himself obnoxiously conspicious, and demands of him that he should not forget that he is a Senator of the United States, and, in a large sense a representative man. As such, it becomes him to observe that impartiality between the belligerents which will be in harmony with the undoubted neutral policy of the Government. Perhaps if Mr. SCHURZ would condescend to tell the exact reasons that prompted him to emigrate to this country it would have the effect of robbing his flowery orations of their *colour de rose* to a very great extent.

THE NEXT HOUSE

The present House of Congress consists of 238; Radicals, 163, Democrats, 75. The next House will stand Democrats, 126, Radicals, 112.

THE *Commercial* brings us the unwelcome intelligence that SIMON CAMERON is working for the success of the Democracy in this county. What hav we done to deserve this?

"THE MORE THE BETTER."

"It seems as if we were never going to get rid of a war of races in this country," says the *Gazette*. Well, the course pursued by the Radical party would seem to indicate that it will be far in the future before that evil is to be entirely eradicated, for instead of contributing to its ultimate extinction, its leaders and leading journals seize upon every available opportunity to add fuel to the flame, and rekindle the smouldering embers.

The science of government does not consist of the whims and vagaries of blind and bigoted enthusiasts, clumsily and incongruously strung together, but of certain fixed and immutable principles, designed to work together in harmony for the common good.

The citizens of any government, if they have the rights and volition of freemen at all, have the right to preserve and maintain their material prosperity and welfare against all invasions and threatened dangers. Why should a nation that is comparatively prosperous, and before which the highway of prosperity stretches away without an obstruction, deliberately plan and invite its own destruction, by introducing an element of blight and discord among its people? Why go upon an adventure in which we have nothing to gain but everything to lose?

This subject is worthy careful consideration in connection with the agitation of the question of the introduction of Chinese labor into the United States. It does not appear that the Chinese themselves are at all anxious, as a people, to emigrate to this country, the subject being confined more particularly to capitalists and men largely interested in *cheap* labor. All this cry about the scarcity of labor in our great manufacturing and producing centers is mere clap-trap and has no real existence. Go to the mills and manufactories of Pittsburgh, and you will find that it is a bug bear, created to serve the purposes of interested parties. Ask the laboring men of this city who are practically out of employment, or working two-thirds or half time, whether there is a scarcity of labor or not, and you will get a satisfactory answer in the negative.

Consequently, it is not the scarcity of labor that induces the importation of Asiatics into this country, but for the purpose of cheapening it. Throughout the great mining regions of Pennsylvania for years there has been an almost constant strife between capital and labor upon this question. We have ever been in favor of harmony existing between the two, but at the same time we have always felt it a duty to demand that labor shall have a fair and just remuneration, and have never failed to express our opinions freely and openly on the subject.

Wealth is a magnet which is continually gathering all extraneous particles toward the center, and its main object is to bend muscle to its interests, whether among the rocky caverns and dusty tramways of South America; among the burning sands and under the vertical rays of the Indian sun; amid the glaciers of the pole; down in the somber collieries of England and Wales, or in the mines and upon the broad and fertile plains of America. It is the same everywhere—

> "Men must work and women must weep,
> For there is little to earn and many to keep."

Upon the broad and brawny shoulders of Labor rests the burden of the world's civilization, whose proudest triumphs have been where labor has been most highly respected and most amply repaid. The dignity with which labor was invested in this country by the results of the war of Revolution, raised our continent in less than a century from a wilderness to the front rank among the nations of the world, and did more for the elevation of the human family in half that time than the systems of villainage and baronial aristocracy did for the mother country in seven centuries.

When our government first set its feet upon the great national highway, there was no aristocracy recognized but the aristocracy of manhood within whose circle moved every man whose hand was turned to honest toil, or whose brain labored for the elevation and prosperity of his fellow-beings. And can we afford now to build up new ideas of aristocracy and compass the downfall and degredation of labor,—that genius who made us what we are, and whose dignity is our dignity and whose degredation insures our own.

With a population, the large majority of which is made up of the leading race of the human family, strong of limb and mind, of kindred blood and unity of sympathy, can we as rational beings favor the inoculation of the whole body, with the mental and moral and physical diseases that have held Asia from the earliest dates of history, under gross and irredeemable paganism and barbarism, simply that the rich may accumulate more rapidly, and the laborer of our own blood and lineage be placed a hundred steps further down the treadmill of life? We cannot, and more, we will not, if American labor is true to itself, which we doubt not it will be in the end.

Our cotemporary, the *Gazette*, adopts the usual insiduous and wily argument in its advocacy of flooding the country with Chinese labor. It premises that they are a highly civilized people and possess "certain moral and social principles of the greatest virtue and power," and then drawing a dogmatic conclusion from this extraordinary proposition says that "the more of them that are transplated into American soil, the better for them and the better for us." This is the burden of the Radical argument all over the country just now. But we would inquire of the laboring classes of the United States if they hold any such views? Not one of them but feels instinctively that the introduction of cheap Asiatic labor is to their detriment, and yet thousands and tens of thousands of them will be deceived, and by voting with the Radical party, invite the very danger that they would avert. We are glad to see our cotemporary coming out so squarely in favor of the proposition of cheapening labor. We trust that no working man who sits under its teaching will fail to comprehend the situation exactly.

The *Gazette* may indulge in small talk about the voluntary emigration of the Chinese to our shores, but there is nothing in it. There are not perhaps five hundred Chinese in the whole country who were not imported by capitalists and moneyed corporations, to be used for their own purposes. The present and prospective emigration from China is under the control of similar arrangements, which, when sifted down to the real point, is simply the re-opening of the slave trade under a new name, and by the descendants of the persons who carried on the African slave trade a century ago.

IT IS LIKELY to turn out that the secret treaty spoken of between France and Prussia, was suggested by the latter and rejected by the former power. It should be susceptible of immediate proof. But why should England complain of want of faith or grow sentimental over pretended treachery? She has set the example in too many instances to assume the indignant now. There is no chivalry between nations. WASHINGTON in his farewell address, expressed it in proper language, when he said: "There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard." England keeps faith just so long as it is to her interest, and plays the tyrant whenever she can.

PAY UP OR QUIT.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Radicals have decided that the coming campaign is to be contested by the Democratic party with more than its usual activity. Hence an edict has gone forth from the Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee to the horde of Radicals officials here and throughout the country to contribute money for the support of the party. The amount named in the circular as mailed to each official is one per cent. on their annual salary. Senator WILSON heads the committee, with Simon CAMERON, JOHN A. LOGAN, Senator CHANDLER, and others as committee-men. The circular, as distributed in the departments here to-day, is as follows:

> UNION CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1870.
>
> SIR: The political campaign of 1870, which has already been commenced in some of the States, promises to be contested with more than usual activity by the Democratic party. It is therefore necessary that it should be met with spirit and determination. Every Republican whose attention has been directed to the subject will readily see the necessity of prompt and decesive attention. The only defence needed by the administration is that the people may be furnished with the facts as they exist. To accomplish this money will be necessary to defray the expense of printing and circulating documents, and in sending speakers into the field. Your position in the Republican party warrants the committee in believing that you would willingly contribute to this purpse. They have therefore thought proper to call upon you for a contribution of —— dollars, the receipt of which will be promptly acknowledged, and the money expended in circulating Republican principles. Where it can be done, money should be sent by draft, money-order, or in registered letters, made payable and directed to Hon. J. H. Platt, M. C., Secretary Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C. An answer is expected. Respectfully,
>
> (Signed) ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,
> JOHN H. KETCHAM,
> J. H. PLATT, JR.,
> Finance Committee.

The clerks who have received this are indignant. They say the amount of the assessment is unprecedented as well as the occasion. They have never been requested to pay up except in Presidential elections, but in this instance members of Congress call on them to contribute to assist in their own election. It will be noticed that there is a sly threat that if the assessment is not paid decapitation will follow, for in any event "*an answer is expected.*" The half-paid officials of the departments here grumble a good deal, and several flat refusals to be assessed were made to-day.

From the above it will be seen that the Radical campaign has opened, and the party evinces a determination to make use of money to carry it. All who hold office down to the poorest clerk must contribute or lose their place. They are made to feel that the people have turned against them and unless candidates for Congress are liberally supplied with cash, they must fail this fall. The fiat has gone forth, and all the gold and greenbacks in the Treasury will not save them. The system of corruption, played with such effrontery, has disgusted the people, who will certainly be heard for themselves at the next election.

THE Government is still lolling around Long Branch, smoking pipes, attending races, and driving out with JIM FISK. Next week the Government is going to St. Louis to attend to private business, which means collecting rents and getting its truck property housed. Leisure hours are still devoted to the forthcoming work on international law.

A NEWPORT correspondent reports MANTON MARBLE, who has been threatened with blindness, as rapidly recovering, the sea air being very beneficial to him.

SENATOR MORTON in his late speech in Indianapolis, attempted the usual Radical dodge in demagoguery, by bidding or the German vote, using the European war as a bait. He declared that Prussia had stretched forth her hand and saved our nation during the war, that the army was largely German, and therefore the Radical party ought to declare itself in sympathy with the Prussian government. The Radical leaders possess a remarkable adaptability to see things to suit the occasion. Less than a year ago, when they were crazy after the vote of the negro, it was the African that saved this glorious heritage to posterity, and one or more members of the convention which nominated the ticket that Mr. MORTON spoke in favor of, when it was objected to the admission of negro delegates, said that the "lop-eared and lager beer Dutch had had their say in State politics, and it was about time for them to take back seats." It is not necessary to call the attention of intelligent Germans to this flimsy attempt on the part of the Radical leaders to hoodwink them. They thought that they were safe in denouncing and insulting them after the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, but finding out their mistake, they are now willing to eat any kind of dirt to retain their favor.

THE following is a list of the fall elections and the dates on which they occur:

Alabama	August 1.
Arkansas	August 1.
Kentucky	August 1.
North Carolina	August 4.
Tennessee	August 11.
California	September 6.
Vermont	September 6.
Maine	September 12.
Indiana	October 1.
Florida	October 3.
Mississippi	October 3.
Iowa	October 11.
Ohio	October 11.
Pennsylvania	October 11.
West Virginia	October 27.
Delaware	November 1.
Kansas	November 1.
Louisiana	November 1.
Minnesota	November 1.
Missouri	November 1.
South Carolina	November 7.
Maryland	November 8.
Illinois	November 8.
Massachusetts	November 8.
Michigan	November 8.
New Jersey	November 8.
New York	November 8.
Wisconsin	November 8.

BY the new Tariff and Tax law all the so-called special taxes imposed by the 79th section of the act of 1866, and its subsequent amendments, are repealed, save the tax on brewers, and on distilled spirits and tobacco. This does away with the long list of licenses for various occupations, bankers' and brokers' taxes, and agents, auctioneers, &c.: but this does not take effect until May, 1871, so that present yearly terms of payment then expire. The taxes on sales, &c., repealed as heretofore noted, are payable monthly, and this repeal takes effect October 1. The stamp tax on checks and drafts is not repealed; the exemption applies only to taxes on promissory notes for less than $100; on receipts for any sum of money or the payment of any debt; and on canned fish; these three items will be free from stamps after the first of October.

THE Springfield *Republican* says: "The Committee appointed by the Connecticut Legislature to investigate the question of woman suffrage has lately made a report. A majority report in favor of and a minority against the proposed reform, and it is stated as a fact that both reports were written by women. Mrs. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER wrote the favorable report, and Mrs. THOMAS COWLES, of Farmington, is credited with the authorship of the latter." Mrs. COWLES is the wife of the Chairman of the House Committee.

THERE must have been carpet-baggers and scalwags as far back as the days of EDMUND BURKE. In one of his speeches he warns the people that "those knots or cabals of men who have got together, avowedly without any public principle, in order to sell their conjunct iniquity at the higher rate and are therefore, universally odious, ought never to be suffered to domineer in the State, because they have *no connection with the sentiments and opinions of the people,*"

IT is given out at Washington that there is no need whatever for the services of a claim agent in procuring artificial arms and legs by those soldiers who are entitled to those appendages, under the recent acts of Congress. Soldiers can apply direct to the Surgeon-General by letter and he will furnish all necessary blanks immediately, which each man can fill up himself and thus avoid the expense of an attorney. Transportation to and from the place where the limb is to be fitted is also furnished on request of the Surgeon-General.

THE negroes in Texas have the idea that the militia bill was passed solely to give the colored race the power and predominance over the whites; that they are to be armed, drilled, officered and organized and that very soon they will be the ruling race.

An Important Amendment to the Bankrupt Act.

Congress, at its last session, passed an amendment to the act providing that what is called the fifty per cent. clause "shall not apply to those debts from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge which were contracted prior to the 1st of January, 1869." This enables a petitioner in bankruptcy to get a discharge from all debts contracted previous to January 1st, 1869, without paying his creditors fifty cents on the dollar.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A PRAYER FOR RAIN.

[The long continued and apparently never to terminate drought is proving terribly disastrous to the rich and poor alike.—Paris letter, June 29, 1870.]

The thirsty land is lying scorch'd and dreary,
O'er hill and valley and outstretched plain;
The hearts of men are growing faint and weary—
God send Thy rain!

From humble homesteads, where the fierce heat burneth
The poor man's crops, and withers all his grain,
In answer to Thy wrath, the cry returneth—
God send Thy rain!

From rich men's houses, and where wealth has power
To purchase comfort and to lessen pain,
Voices from sick beds crave the healing shower—
God send Thy rain!

Death, the destroyer, is abroad and reaping
His summer harvest—many are the slain!
Lover of all men! hear the mourners weeping—
God send thy rain!

All Nature prays Thee—trees and plants and flowers;
The cattle, searching for their food in vain,
Mutely appeal within these scorching hours—
God send Thy rain!

If, in thus asking, forgotten is Thy teaching,
That all is order'd only for man's gain;
Father, we bow even in our strong beseeching—
God send Thy rain!

But still the thirsty land lies scorch'd and dreary,
O'er hill and valley, and outstretched plain;
The hearts of men are waxing faint and weary—
God send Thy rain! C.

For The Post.]

LIFE'S WEARY WAY.

BY MISS MATTIE E. OWENS.

Along the dusty road of life,
We follow up the steps of Time,
Nor wait, nor wish to change our way,
Nor list to any other chime,
We haste away in search of joy
Across the ocean's swelling deep,
And seek not in our own abode
Where sweeter pleasures dormant sleep.

We follow Fashions idle train,
And think to find our treasure there,
But find it not and turn away
To seek elsewhere amid despair.
How many who have seen the wreck,
Think where the fated meetings are,
Who jubilant 'neath snowy sails
Sought pleasures 'neath some distant star,

And met with death 'mid billows high,
From out whose depths no more shall rise again,
Both life and hope are lost, and love
For Friendship one sad, longing pain.
Had they but learned this simple truth
That joys of life no fleeting are,
And needs must perish on the lips,
And Love no treasures has to spare,

No storm had swept above their graves,
Where hope lies buried out of sight;—
The years will move like golden dreams,
Crowned with undying stars of light,
If we but dwell in calm content,
As swift we haste o'er Life's dark tide,
Nor heed the shadows when they fall,
But always seek the brighter side.

MIDDLETOWN, MD., July 1870.

PUT ON THE SCREWS.

[The following, "Put on the Screws," is from the Buffalo *Courier*. It is supposed to be sung by Kelly and McCarthy, with chorus by the people:]

Cold iron, in common folks' shoveles and axes,
Has strength to spill nuts; it's the heaviest taxes,
While the high price of salt from a pickle may save us,
And a duty on coffee vex Jefferson Davis.
Put on the screws
As hard as you choose;
To be swindled the people can never refuse.

The people at large are but rebels and rioters,
Good loyal men are iron furnace proprietors;
In return for this loyalty let us con out 'em
By taxing all others a hundred per contum.
Put on the screws
As hard as you choose;
From the axe in our hands to the nails in our shoes.

The monarchs of salt-pans, the lords of the furnace,
And roasters of bread-crumbs to Congress return us;
So we squeeze in good earnest the laboring classes;
For why should we care for the woes of the masses?
Put on the screws
As hard as you choose;
Till the groans of the victims our masters amuse.

Distances in the Ocean Race.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

From the logs of the yachts Cambria and Dauntless we have compiled the following table of distances made by each for every day of the race. It will be observed that the footing up shows a difference of one hundred miles in length of the courses taken, and represents that the Cambria had that much less distance to sail on her line. We give the figures as we find them put down in the report from each vessel, though some of them seem susceptible of explanation that might give a different result:

Date.	Cambria. Miles.	Dauntless Miles.
3	56	103
6	179	90
7	142	140
8	77	210
9	220	120
10	97	122
11	133	153
12	104	91
13	141	131
14	174	145
15	214	148
16	92	142
17	61	70
18	180	68
19	104	145
20	141	120
21	160	140
22	158	100
23	75	82
24	158	120
25	85	95
26	82	98
27	66	180
Total miles sailed	2,861	2,963

It seems incredible that the Cambria should have made but thirty-six miles on her last day, while the Dauntless made one hundred and eighty. It is known that on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the Dauntless was boarded by a pilot, she was informed that the Cambria was twelve hours ahead. This was only thirty hours from the lightship, and in that time, therefore, the Dauntless gained over ten hours on her competitor; but even this does not account for the disparity.

It will be observed that the greatest distance made for any single day was by the Dauntless on the 20th—two hundred and twenty-five miles. Next to this was the Cambria's run of the 9th—two hundred and twenty miles.

Sudden Death of Two Aged Sisters.

The sudden death of two aged sisters, the Misses Maria and Sallie Peters, is announced. The deceased were well-known ladies in this community, being the daughters of the late Thomas Peters, and nieces of the late Judge Peters, of the United States Supreme Court of Philadelphia. For fifteen years past the ladies have kept the large and well-known boarding house on the northeast corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets, and previously establishments of the kind in other localities. The eldest sister, Miss Maria Peters, had been a confirmed invalid for the past five years, but without, apparently, a change in her symptoms, she died about 6 a. m., on Wednesday, in the 80th year of her age. Miss Sallie Peters, the second sister, aged 75, the principal manager of the establishment, complained of being unwell on the same day, it is supposed from the effects of the extreme heat, and although she received the best medical attention, expired at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Two younger sisters and an elder brother survive the ladies whose deaths are noticed.—Balt. Sun 29th.

"Overcome" by Beer.

The prohibitory liquor law in Boston leads to some funny scenes and incidents. The following is related by the Boston Herald of the 25th:

On Thursday last, all the reporters of Boston missed the grand item of the day as connected with the raid made by a corps of State constables upon a number of prominent liquor dealers. The item so missed created a great amount of merriment, and at the expense of a number of Pemberton square officials is told thusly. The raiders in their round of seizures had finally reached the establishment of 'Tim Ford's,' in Tremont street, near Scollay's building, and in going through that saloon they seized, among other things, a full barrel of ale. A wagon was in waiting at the door to receive the plunder, and, as usual, a crowd of excited people had gathered along the sidewalks to witness the operation of 'enforcing the law.' Package after package was dumped into the wagon, and to finish up it became necessary for a brace of constables to hoist in the barrel of ale. So constables Bayley and Daily, who are pretty good on their muscles and who keep up the gentility of the Pemberton square house, by wearing good clothes, seized hold of the confiscated ale and undertook to boost it into the wagon. Bayley did well, but Daily didn't lift his end as handsomely as he should have done, and the result was an explosion, with a regort much like smashing a dried pumpkin on a barn floor. Out came the faucet, followed by a powerful stream of foaming beer, striking Bayley full in the face and breast and knocking him flat in the gutter. Then the foaming beer in some way gave a centrifugal force to the barrel, spinning it round like a top and on the first spin knocking Daily off his feet and down into the gutter with the prostrate "Tom," who was now floundering about in a puddle of beer trying to get up. All this time the crowd was yelling and hooting at the top of their voices. To add to the merriment, the revolving stream as it came spirting from the barrel gave a lady and a little girl on the sidewalk a thorough drenching, and entirely ruined their dresses. To cap the climax officer Marsh, who was hitched up with a bran new suit, and who was on the wagon superintending operations, got the benefit of one good 'squirt' upon his natty vesture. And then the crowd shouted some more, and they kept shouting till the half-drowned 'cops' at last got themselves together, and with an appearance much resembling that of a flock of wet hens, took themselves off. Arriving at the office it was ciphered out that three new suits were ruined, and a note made in the raid book under the head of 'remarks,' that if the lady and child should ever call upon Major Jones they would probably get paid for their ruined dresses. They ought to call by all means.

Superstition of the Alaska Indians.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin writes as follows from Sitka:

"It may be unknown to your readers that the Indians of some portions of this territory have been in the habit of sacrificing the life of one or more slaves on the death of any of their chiefs or medicine men. This custom is based on the supposition that in their spirit land the services of such slaves are necessary to the comfort and well being of the departed, and to avoid the trouble of employing such in that happy hunting ground they despatch one of his human chattels at the same moment the spirit of the warrior chief takes its upward flight. An instance of this occurred here three weeks ago. About ten o'clock at night the sentinel on the palisade gate, leading to Indiantown, was attracted by the wailing cry of a squaw; inquiring the cause of her distress, she gave him to understand that her son was tied up preparatory to being stabbed—the usual mode of dispatching them—for the purpose mentioned. The commander of the post was notified, and an officer was sent to rescue the intended victim of such barbarity. On the officer's arrival a strange sight presented itself. On a bed lay the dying chief; an intelligent looking boy of ten or twelve years of age, bound hand and foot, looking the incarnation of despair; around him with drawn knives stood the relatives of the dying man, at whose signal they would be buried in the vitals of the trembling youth. The sombre gloom of the apartment, lit up fitfully by the smouldering fire; the wild, unearthly sound of the *tin-tin*, and wailing death-cry of the tribe outside the house, made up a picture to be appreciated only by a witness of the scene. The officer immediately released the boy and brought him to the garrison, where he was kept until the family of the dead warrior promised not to molest him in future. This has been the second instance of the kind occurring here since our occupation of the territory."

A Vain Attempt.

Sir Edward and Lady Gambier were sued in the English Court of Common Pleas, lately, by an elderly lady named Moyell for libel. The plaintiff, a niece of Lady Gambier, complained of two letters written by the female defendant to her sister, in one of which Miss Moyell was spoken of as a cheat.

The Solicitor-General, in cross-examination, put the following question to her in reference to age:

"How old is Lady Gambier?" "I am afraid she would not like that question put to her."

The Lord Chief-Justice—"That is the very reason why it is put to you." "Then I will not answer it."

"Is she older or younger than you?" "Much older."

The Solicitor-General—"How old are you?" "I do not choose to answer."

"I am afraid I must ask—are you seventy?" "Make me one hundred, if you please, but I am not going to answer." A laugh.]

"I would make you twenty years younger if I could. I will tell you my age, if you like." Witness—"I don't want to know." [Laughter.]

"I really must ask your age." "The English law does not force me, I believe, to answer such a question." [Loud laughter.]

"Is your aunt about eighty?" "She may be."

In answer to a suggestion that she should write down her age and hand it to the jury, who alone would see it, she said she would rather not, and at length the question was not further pressed.

How to Make Peach Jelly.

Cut a dozen peaches in halves, peal them and take out the stones. Into a clear boiling syrup, made of a pound of white sugar, put the peaches and kernels. Boil very gently for ten minutes, lay half the peaches on a plate, boil the rest ten minutes longer. Then mix with the liquor of the peaches the strained juice of three lemons, and an ounce of isinglass dissolved and strained. Fill the mould half full of jelly; when that is set, put in part of the peaches and a little more jelly; and when that is set, add the rest of the peaches, and fill the mould with jelly. This makes an elegant table ornament.

Mark Twain on Barbers.

In consequence of the undisputed fact that some of the pleasantest moments of men's lives are passed in the soothing embrace of a barber's chair, we deem that a few words devoted to the tonsorial artists will be no more than they deserve. They are all, in some degree, benefactors of the male portion of the human family, and, as such, should be accordingly respected, although their present tariff of prices is probably as much reward for their services as they care to have. As there are various kinds of barbers we will mention a few.

There is the obliging barber, who is always attentive to business, thoroughly competent and quick in action, as well as satisfactory in results. He is a man who knows his friends, but shows no undue partiality. He has a smiling face and a steady hand for all. His razor is always kept sharp and his cup clean for strangers, and, moreover, when he has finished his task he courteously listens to complaints, and if necessary, repeats the process until the customer pronounces himself satisfied. And then, when the shop is full of people, all impatiently clamoring for "turn," the obliging barber does not, with the surliness of some we know, linger and putter over one man ten or fifteen minutes longer than necessary, but works with dispatch and calls "next" in as short a time as possible.

By all means, the talkative barber embraces the largest number of subjects. No respectable barber shop has less than one representative of the "talkative man," and all large establishments ments have three or four. Generally skilful 'shavers,' these barbers exhibit a facility for speech to a wonderful degree. The opening remark is, of course, about the weather. Then they diverge, and speak of young Dassieton's recent marriage, recounting the fashionable splendor of the event with as much zest and fluency as if they had been one of the invited guests. Next they take up the subject of the war; they dwell pathetically for a moment on the death of Thompson; and after telling how the administration should be conducted, wind up by 'I tell you what, now, old Vanderbilt has got his match in Jim Fisk. Jim is a mighty smart fellow!'

A careless barber is the pest of mankind. He is ever making mistakes of the most serious nature, and is always very sorry that the victim has not the heart to 'pitch into' him. He is either digging small canals in the customer's cheek, cutting liberal slices from his chin, purloining slender steeks from his ear, or taking an inch or two from his nose. If not doing something of this kind, then he makes mistakes directly to the opposite, by not cutting enough. He will shave off three inches of whiskers from one side of the face and four from the other side; or in cutting the hair he will cut lop-sided, or too short, or too thin, or something of that kind.

Fortunately the ugly barber species is limited. Since the unfortunate knight of the strop got his neck broken for dropping the edge of his razor across the bridge of a gentleman's nose, out of pure, spiteful cussedness, there has not been much of that kind of business. Spiteful barbers are going out of fashion because it doesn't pay them.

Lady Franklin.

Lady Jane Franklin, the second wife of Sir John Franklin, to whose unwearied energy, devotion and hopefulness, when hope had sunk in all other hearts, we are indebted for the knowledge of the fate of her gallant husband, is the daughter of the late John Griffin, of Bedford Place, London. She was married to Sir John in November, 1826. In 1848 when, owing to the absence of news about the expedition of the Erebus and Terror, fears began to be entertained about his safety, Lady Franklin offered large rewards to any person who should discover and afford relief to the missing voyagers, or who would make exertions with this end in view. From 1848 till 1857, when from her own private resources she fitted out the Fox, under the command of the gallant McClintock, whose discoveries set all doubts about the fate of the expedition at rest, Lady Franklin never rested in her efforts to incite by pen and purse not only her own countrymen, but Americans to search for the missing ships and their unfortunate crews.

To give some particulars, we may observe that in 1843 the afflicted and devoted wife offered a reward of $2,000, and in 1849 a reward of $3,000 to any whale ships which, by departing from the usual fishing grounds, might discover or relieve all, or part of the ship's companies of the Erebus and the Terror.

In 1849 Lady Franklin, in a pathetic appeal to the President of the United States, which kindled thousands of hearts on both sides of the Atlantic, remarked: "How noble a spectacle it would be to the world if three nations (alluding to England, America and Russia), possessed of the widest empires on the face of the globe, were to unite their efforts in the truly Christian work of saving their perishing fellow-men from destruction."

In 1860 the Royal Geographical Society of London awarded to Lady Franklin their gold medal, in token of their admiration of her noble and self-sacrificing perseverance in sending out, at her own cost, several searching expeditions, until at length the fate of her husband was finally ascertained.

For some years Lady Franklin has been traveling, endeavoring to dissipate the memory of the past. She has visited Tasmania, South America, North America and various other parts of the world. A gentle lady, truly, and a noble one, whose name will be blended with her heroic husband's as long as the English language is read by the civilized nations of the globe.

How to Dress in Hot Weather.

Hall's Journal of Health gives the following suggestion as to the manner and material of clothing during the "heated term:"

For all persons, especially invalids, and those who take cold easily, a thin material of woolen gauze, next the skin, is safest and best, because—

First—It is a nonconductor, carries heat from the body more slowly than cotton, linen or silk; all colds are caused by the body becoming colder than natural, especially if it is made cooler rapidly, and woollen material next the skin is the best thing known to prevent this rapid cooling, especially after exercise which has caused perspiration, and does not cause that disagreeable sepulchral dampness which wet linen does when it comes in contact with the skin.

The warmer the weather, the more need for woollen next the skin; hence British sailors are required to wear woollen next the skin, in tropical climates, in summer, as the best observed protection against disease.

All garments worn next the skin during the day should be removed at night and spread out for thorough airing and drying.

Cotton is the best material to be worn next the skin at night. All changes from a heavier to a lighter clothing in summer, should be made by putting on the lighter clothing at the first dressing in the morning.

It is greatly safer for children, for invalids and old persons, to have too much clothing than to have too little.

The Murder of Benjamin Nathans, the Wealthy Broker of New York.

The following additional particulars are taken from the New York papers:

One of the most brutal cold-blooded murders that has occurred in this city for a long time past was perpetrated at No. 12 West Twenty-third street, between the hours of half-past twelve Thurday night and six o'clock Friday morning, which is shrouded in deeper mystery than the Rogers murder, the victim being a well-known Broad street broker, named Benjamin Nathan, a brother-in-law of Judge Cordoza.

At twenty minutes past twelve Thursday night the murdered man repaired to his bedroom on the second floor front, and nothing further was heard from him until six o'clock Friday morning, when one of his sons, who slept on the floor above his father, went into his room to call him, and was horrified at beholding him lying on the floor dead, his head being beaten in such a manner as to be hardly recognizable, while the floor and bedclothes, which were besmeared with blood and brains, gave evidence that he had not parted with his life in an easy manner, but had battled with his assailants until overpowered. On the floor near the murdered man lay a heavy iron "dog," used by ship-carpenters, about fifteen inches in length, with which his assailants had pounded his head to a jelly.

Upon a further investigation of the room it was discovered that the safe had been blown open with powder, and a set of diamond studs and a gold watch carried off. The watch was a double cased stem winder, No. 7421, made by Jurgenten.

For several days past a gang of gasfitters and plumbers have been engaged around the house, and it is supposed the assassins gained access to the house under the pretence of being employed therein, and secreting himself, or themselves, waited until the family had retired, when they arose from their hiding place and attacked Mr. Nathan. It is not known whether they blew the safe open before they murdered him or not.

Adjoining the room occupied by Mr. Nathan was that of one of the servants, and on the third floor was that of his two sons—none of whom heard anything of the desperate struggle that deprived the murdered man of his life and property. Mr. Nathan, with a portion of his family, had been spending the summer at Elizabeth, N. J., and leaving them Thursday afternoon, he came to this city for the purpose of observing the death of his father to-day, intending to go to church Friday morning. Upon the discovery of the murder, the news spread like wildfire and all the morning the house, which is a four story brown front, has been beseiged by the many friends of the murdered man, who were anxious to gain all the information possible in reference to the sad affair.

As soon as Superintendent Jourdan learned of the murder he selected a number of his aids and proceeded to the house, took possession, bidding the police in charge not to admit any persons only members of the family, and particularly cautioned the family against giving any information to the police.

No clue to the perpetrators of the foul deed has as yet been ascertained, but the police are diligently at work to unravel the matter and arrest the guilty party or parties, but have not the slightest encouragement from any person, as the whole affair is a mystery and known only to the perpetrators and the murdered man.

At the Stock Exchange the news of Mr. Nathan's death was received with sadness by all who heard it, or were acquainted with the unfortunate man. At a special meeting a reward of $10,000 was offered for the arrest of the murderer. Mr. Nathan was a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, occupying a temporary office with his brother, H. B. Mosen, in room 16, No. 38 Broad street, but has done no business for several years past, being very wealthy and in poor health.

There are several rumors afloat as to the perpetrators of the crime; one to the effect that a man was seen by one of the boarders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to leave the front door of the house at five o'clock.

Another is to the effect that two men were seen to leave by the rear of the house at an early hour. The house is a large four-story brown stone front, situated directly opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and occupied exclusively by Mr. Nathan and his family. The safe was in the room adjoining the one occupied by the murdered man, and it is supposed he was awakened by the explosion of the powder, and while on his way to the room to ascertain the cause of the unnatural noise was hit over the head with the iron dog and knocked senseless, after which he was an easy victim.

Deputy Corner Beach held a post mortem examination on the body of Benjamin Nathan, and a Coroner's jury was empannelled, but the inquest will not be proceeded with for a few days yet. No trace of the assassin has been discovered.

Something Scandalous About Birds

Some families are such good actors and so stimulated by pride that they are generally looked upon as patterns of domestic propriety and even felicity. They are sleek, genteel, self-complacent, soft-voiced and smoot-tongued; they hold, in fact, that place in the human kind that birds do in the brute kingdom.

Those who know them best can tell some very different things about them—how they wrangle in private, have their own genteel way of fighting, are fierce and tricky; in a word, imperfect, like everything else on earth, and not the same their friends would make them.

The most universally ill-tempered things in the world that make any show of decency are the birds. With all the talk about their pretty manners, they are ruder to each other than dogs; and as for their hymns of thanksgiving and woodland notes of praise, they never fail to quarrel at a feast like pirates. The gentlemen can fight harder for the fun of the thing, and their ladies scream and scratch worse about the possession of an empty knot hole, than is by any means respectable; while, as for connubial bliss, the bridegroom beats and knocks his bride about in a manner that is a disgrace to his fine clothes.

About half their pretty songs are given in angry defiance of each other. The jealousy of musicians is proverbial, and nowhere stronger than among the "songsters of the grove." An out-sung bird is very apt to die of the most unworthy chagrin, and when a presumptious warbler "puts in" with another song he is notified, in a burst of melody, that if he don't shut up he'll get his nose pecked off."

We have seen the supposed-to-be merry little singer of our suburban gardens—the pap—with scarce a feather on him, and his head "bunged up" like a prize fighter's.

We do not think one person in fifty appreciates the fitness of the slang phrase so often applied to wild and unprincipled young men, "He's a bird." It is meant generally as a pet name; but, really, it's a hard name to give any man.—N. O. Picayune.

—At the latest dates from New Orleans the Artificial Ice Co. were supplying their customers at three-quarters of a cent per pound.

VARIETIES.

—There are 1,750,113 hogs in Ohio.

—In England the heat this summer has been three degrees higher than the average of the last fifty years.

—Potter Palmer, of Chicago, in addition to $30,000 worth of jewelry, has given his bride city property worth $300,000.

—Since the favorite Chicago base ball club was defeated, the women of that place declare they won't wear "White Stockings" any more.

—An editor in Geneva, New York, agrees to eat a mule if the census don't show his town to have more population than Canandaigna.

—Some of the New York papers declare that Jenny Lind's cousin, Bertha Lind, now dancing at an opera house in that city, is the most beautiful woman that ever appeared upon the American stage.

—A young man who officiates in a restaurant went to sleep in a Syracuse church last Sunday, and suddenly astonished the congregation by calling out, "Ham and eggs for two."

—A wealthy lady, who stays in town, complains of the people who retire to the country and leave their domestics to rusticate upon the rear fences and forage upon friendly neighbors.

—The story of the woman who has not spoken to her husband for twenty years, which has been going the rounds of the papers of late, has just received a satisfactory explanation. The woman has not had a husband for twenty years.

—A young woman was recently seen sitting beneath the shade of a large maple tree on Broad street, Philadelphia, soliciting alms, with the following placard fastened around her neck: "Blind for fifty years, and the father of eight small children."

—At a late Indian attack on a passenger train on the Pacific railroad, the savages to blockade the road, tied a lot of ponies to the rails; but the engineer put on extra steam and dashed through the picketed animals, killing about fifty of them.

—A practical man died not long ago in Devonshire, England. Almost with his last breath he enjoined upon his wife and daughter to have the funeral procession leave the house at an early hour, that they might get back in time to milk the cows.

—A Massachusetts Puritan hired a carpenter to repair his dwelling on Sunday, and then refused to pay him because he had broken the law. The carpenter struck out from the shoulder, and the Puritan laid up for a week, with beefsteak on his eye.

—An Ohio widow who had missed her first husband and got married again in his absence, was gratified but astonished to see him at the funeral of her second and weeping like a first mourner. They talked it all over afterwards, and concluded to begin life again together.

—Mr. James Bruster, Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory of Maryland, died at Baltimore on Friday. The deceased has for years taken a deep interest in Masonic affairs, and was regarded as one of the most prominent members of the fraternity in the State.

—A spunky female employee of the government printing office becoming insulted at a remark of a printer, slapped him in the face, and then chased him all over the building, belaboring him constantly with an umbrella, until several compositors came to his rescue, and saved his bones from being broken.

—The black-white-and-red flag of the North German Bund will, during the coming campaign, be waved for the first time over the field of battle, the field of victory or of defeat. The flag is but four years old, having been adopted by the North German Parliament when the present Bund was established after the war upon Austria.

—Some two years since Professor Douglass analyzed the stomach of a person supposed to have been poisoned in Saganaw, Michigan. He sent his bill of services to the Board of Supervisors of that county, who cut it down one half. Now a second case has come up, and the stomach was sent to the Professor for analysis, who returned it saying he is not doing business for Saganaw county "as much as he was."

—The official records of the State of Pennsylvania, which at the time of Lee's invasion in 1863 were hurriedly shipped to Philadelphia in boxes, after the excitement was over, were returned to Harrisburgh and deposited in confused masses in the rooms of the respective departments. For the last two months, the clerks of the departments have been engaged in rearranging the disorganized records and preparing them for convenient reference. The work will require several additional months for its completion. The records date as far back as 1725.

—Considering the discomforts of the present heated term, the following from the Oberlin (Ohio) News is anything but refreshing: "The Oberlin College junior class, thinking last Saturday morning was not warm enough, built up a fire in their recitation room, and when the hour for recitation came, and with it the Professor, the heat was so intense that it was almost suffocating. The Professor stood his ground, and made the class sweat before they got through with the joke."

—There was once a heated term in Boston, one of those broiling terms that Boston has occasionally. A worthy old gentleman, aged eighty, rich and fat, died on Saturday during the term. On Monday a Harvard professor, also aged eighty, an intimate friend of the deceased, appeared on Boston Common, and there met the son of the departed, not knowing that his friend was dead. Approaching the son the old professor said: "It's destressing—intolerable; and how does your father stand the heat?"

—Josh Billings has been to Long Branch, and therefore writes: "The biggest thing they hav got here for the present iz the pool of water in front of the hotels. The pool iz sed, bi good judges, tew be 3000 miles in length, and in some places 5 miles in thickness. Into this pool, every day at 10 o'clock, the folks all retire—males and females, and widders, promiskuss. They dress in flannel attire, ov menny colors, and look az near like, when they are in the pool, az a flock of ducks and drakes. The water in this pool haz stood so long it haz got salty, and ought tew be changed."

—Lynn claims the banner for veteran shoemakers, and enters Mr. Edmund Lewis, who has worked at the trade steadily for seventy-one years, and James Barry, who has worked at it steadily for seventy years. The latter is now eighty years old, and works every day, making as handsome a child's shoe as any dealer would desire to see. When Mr. Lewis began, the style in vogue was what was called "court heeled" shoes, having a low, broad heel, and the toe running to a point. For these he received twelve cents per pair. Perhaps half a century from now some John Chinaman will be the "veteran shoemaker" of Lynn.

VARIETIES.

—An enthusiastic South Bender has presented Schuyler Colfax, Jr., with a magnificent baby cart.

—The negro residents of Indianapolis have petitioned to have German taught in public schools.

—Michael Killian, of Troy, N. Y., got married on Saturday, and died of sunstroke next day.

—A woman in Philadelphia was recently indicted as a "common scold" and strange to say, she pleaded guilty when arraigned.

—Long Branch complains of a scarcity of flirtations. The husband market is declared dull at all the watering places.

—Two boys have died in Lawrenceville, Kansas, from the effects of over exertion in climbing a greased pole on the Fourth.

—It cost the Germans of Cincinnati eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents to send a cable dispatch to the King of Prussia a few days since.

—"How do you define 'black as your hat?'" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be *felt*," replied the youthful wit.

—The thermometer has lately registered 96 degrees or more, and then had the impudence to ask the cant conundrum, "How is that for high?"

—Among the prisoners of the York (Pa.) jail is a man who has been confined for over nine years for refusing to answer a question in court.

—Pierre Bonaparte, it is said, has been dissipating ever since the murder fo Victor Noir, and strong drink threatens to kill him.

—The latest style in gold bracelets is in the shape of a fluted muslin cuff, and is made of burnished gold, with a diamond button and ruby button-hole.

—St. Petersburg, Russia, builds a theatre for the people, which is to cost $160,000. It is to accommodate 2,350 persons, at ten cents admission.

—Some people who can not get away to bathe in the surf at Long Branch, compensate themselves with mild drinks enough to make their heads swim.

—The most remarkable case of conscience is that of a New Jersey tippler, who entered a complaint against himself for drunkenness, and paid the fine.

—Senator Sprague says there are twelve million sets of corsets imported into the United States annually. These will pay, by a recent enactment, five million dollars of revenue tax.

—Napoleon has fifteen hundred Paris hackmen in his army, who are expected to drive everything before them. An exchange says their charges will be terrific.

—"I think I have lost at least half-a-dozen husbands," said a coquette at the Branch, "by putting on a bathing dress, and I'll never do it again till my married future is secure."

—A clerk in an Erie hotel has a magnificent scheme in view. It is a circular hotel to rest on a pivot, like a locomotive turntable. Its object is to give every guest a "front room."

—Two shoemakers out in company were asked their profession. Says one of them, "I practice the heeling art;" "and I," says the other, "labor for the good of men's soles."

—A young married lady in Brooklyn, N. Y., has received as a wedding present a fan made in Paris, at a cost of $2,500 in gold. It is of tortoise shell, studded with tiny solitaire diamonds.

—There must be a great scarcity of "eligible beaux" at Fort Scott, Kansas, where, according to an exchange, the young ladies of that delightful city have begun to pet fawns instead of "poodles."

—A party of Cape May fishermen recently caught a dogfish three feet in length. Being valueless they threw it overboard, when an immense shark rose to the top of the water and snapped up the dogfish in the wink of an eye.

—Chief Justice Chase arrived at St. Paul, Minn., last week, in company with his daughter and ex-Confederate General John C. Breckinridge. The whole party took rooms and announced their intention of remaining some weeks.

—A party of ladies and gentlemen paid a visit to Bridgeport, Conn., last week, and were so surprised with "the extent and beauty of the city, and the greatness of the manufacturing establishments," that they—went back on the next train.

—An operative at Fall River is very much grieved to see that thousands of well-disposed workmen have to be out of employment to suit the ideas of 300 or 400 restless spirits who have undertaken to dictate terms to employers.

—At the fire in East Boston the other day, a frantic man threw a melodeon from a chamber window. It is not further stated whether he is the same who carefully carried the shovel and tongs down stairs in his arms.

—"Barber," said a farmer to his tonsor, "now corn's cheap you ought to shave for half price." "Can't Mr. B——," said the man of razors, "I ought really to charge more, for when corn's down farmers make such long faces that I have twice the ground to go over."

—Only the other day two "dearest friends" were in conversation. "My dear," said the eldest, "do you know that your husband told me last night that my cheeks were like roses?" "Yes, love, I know he did. He spoke of it afterward, and said it was a pity they were yellow roses."

—It is said that very weak tea, with a squeeze of lemon in it, will quench the thirst more effectually than all the "juleps" or "sours" ever concocted. To working men, who are apt to get very thirsty and sometimes forget to count their drinks, this hint may be found useful.

—The other day a gentleman and lady drove down to the Cape May boat, and stepped on board, leaving their baby in the carriage. Captain Huddell, by accident, discovered the mistake, and on taking the infant to the mother, she kissed it, exclaiming: "O dear, I thought we had forgotten something!"

—At the time of the remarkable thunder storm on the night of the 20th of July, eighty-three sheep on a farm between Napoleon and Brooklyn, Michigan, were gathered under a large tree, when the tree was struck by lightning, and every one of the sheep killed.

—Frederick the Great, who stigmatized war as the greatest misfortune that can befal humanity, says in his history of the Seven Years' War: "There is a God of war; the issue of battles is written in the stars. I have won battles that I had already given up for lost, and have been beaten when victory was already nearly in my grasp."

—Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, can take a joke. He was riding in a car lately with a friend, when two young men came in, escorting two young ladies. There was no vacant seats and the Governor and his friend surrendered theirs to the ladies. What was their astonishment to see the young men occupy the seats and take the young ladies in their laps! "By George," said the Governor, "we might have done that!"

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 6, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1870.

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is desired.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Chairman.

GERRYMANDERING VIRGINIA.

The Radical party ever and anon undergoes an attack of polarized virtue, which would lead an unsophisticated observer to infer that each particular and minute particle that goes to make it up, is a crystal of the most translucent purity. But those attacks are of a singular character. Whenever the Radical leaders detect, or imagine that they detect some great evil that is about to be perpetrated by the Democracy, they charge them with intending to do something that the Radicals have already done.

As for instance, a late Washington dispatch says that authentic information from Virginia is to the effect that the Democrats of that State propose to redistrict the State so as to throw the first four Congressional Districts, now represented by Radicals, into the hands of the Democracy, and thus secure a united Democratic delegation from the Old Dominion. The plan is to call a special session of the Legislature about the middle of September so that the gerrymandering can be done before the fall elections.

From the terms of the proposition as stated, we are unable to see just where the conclusion comes in, that to redistrict the State of Virginia is to gerrymander it. We feel confident in saying that under no circumstances could it be more completely gerrymandered than it is at present. The State was originally districted by the Radical scalawags and carpet-baggers with a view to the exclusion of Democratic Representatives from Congress. But the plot failed. Even after the State was most skillfully gerrymandered in the interest of the Radical party, the people refused to vote for the Radical candidates in sufficient numbers to elect a full Radical delegation, and the result was that six out of the nine Representatives are Democrats or Conservatives. The injustice of the Radical districting of the State has long been apparent, and should have been rectified ere now. Whether an extra session of the Legislature is to be called we know not, but it is to be hoped that the State will be properly districted promptly upon its assembling, either in special or regular session

Pennsylvania and Ohio are notable examples of Radical gerrymandering. With a difference of about five thousand votes, allowing COVODE'S fraudulent count at the last election, between the two parties in the State, the Democrats had but seven Representatives out of twenty-four, in the last session of the Forty-first Congress. Messrs. READING and FOSTER having been voted out of their seats. This discrepancy results solely from the outrageous way in which the State was districted by the Radical party. Were the State properly and fairly districted the Democratic party would have a majority of the Congressional delegation, for, leaving Allegheny county out, the State is clearly Democratic even admitting the Radical frauds in Philadelphia into the count.

In Ohio it is still worse, if possible than in this State. Take, for instance, the Twelfth District composed of the counties of Perry, Hocking, Fairfield Pickaway, Ross and Pike, all of them Democratic counties, giving from four hundred to eighteen hundred Democratic majority. But these counties do not lie in a body but extend across one-fourth of the State, nearly. from the Muskingum Valley to near the Ohio river in a south-westerly direction. Were these counties properly districted, three Districts adjoining, now represented by Radicals, would have Democratic Representatives. The Fifth District is composed of a long line of Democratic counties, which if properly districted would give three more Democratic Representatives from the northwestern part of the State. The Seventh District is made up of a long string of Radical counties tacked on to Franklin to overbalance the Democratic majority there, and is without either shape or sensible proportion. This District was made expressly to legislate Hon. S. S. Cox out of Congress, and this fact was made no secret at the time the State was districted, General JAS. A. GARFIELD declaring in the Legislature that he was in favor of extending the District from Indiana to Pennsylvania, sooner than see Mr. Cox re-elected.

Indiana and Illinois, and in fact nearly or quite all of the Northern States, have been gerrymandered in the same outrageous manner by the Radical party, by which means they succeeded in securing their greatly disproportionate majority in the House of Representatives. Wherever it is likely that a Democratic Legislature will be elected, who will fairly redistrict one of these Radical gerrymandered States, so as to give the people a chance to be fairly represented, the Radical press at once raise the howl of gerrymandering. But it will not avail them anything. When the State of Pennsylvania is districted under the census of 1870, it will be done by a Democratic Legislature, and it will be done fairly.

IN A NEW ROLE.

For years it has been a continual source of complaint upon the part of pensioners, that they had been swindled out of their pittances by dishonest pensions agents, some of them acting in a a private and some of them acting in a public capacity. That these complaints were well founded there can be no doubt, and the fault should have been remedied long ago.

There is, we are informed, a secret service division attached to the Pension-office the mission of which is to discover these frauds and take measures to bring the perpetrators to justice. We are also informed that this division has been meeting with great success of late. While we have but little faith in efficacy or honesty of secret service arrangments in Washington, we hope that in this case, if true, that a successful raid is being made against the pension swindlers.

Among other discoveries made by the secret service division, the fact has been developed that the notorious RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER, Radical member of Congress from the State of Tennessee, is very considerably mixed up in this pension swindling and thievery. The announcement does not surprise us in the least. We are prepared to hear anything about a Radical Congressman, especially if he is a scalawag, or a carpet-bagger from a Southern State.

Having sworn allegiance to the Confederacy, fore-sworn himself to get a seat in Congress after turning Radical, sold cadetships and thrown dirt upon gentlemen in Congress, charging them with treason, &c., what is more natural than that he should go the whole Radical hog, and engage in the genial business of robbing the widows and orphans and crippled soldiers of the few dollars that are doled out to them by the government as a mark of remembrance and gratitude?

HOW LONG! OH, HOW LONG?

A spirited cuss, from Michigan, writing to the "oldest" says:

How long will the honest, fair-minded Republicans of Allegheny county, the nation's right arm in time of danger, allow themselves to be hood-winked and then distracted and possibly ultimately discouraged (if the hopes of these sore heads can be accomplished) by this jack-o'-lantern cry of *reform*, babbled out by the bearded jack-a-napes that writes for the "organ" on brimstone corner?

Yes, exactly; how long? Some folks around here think it will continue until the 11th of October. We are a little nervous to know how the "honest, fair-minded Republicans of Allegheny county were the nation's right arm in time of danger?" Did the banner county furnish more than its quota during the war? If so, perhaps the thousands of Democrats who were in the ranks, led by HAYS, BLACK, JACKSON and other generals and colonels, who were not Republicans, have some right to be credited. They left their bodies on the field and did not return to clamor for office. The nation's right arm is good. What a serene reflection.

THE NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

We present to our readers this morning the Naturalization Law passed by the late Congress, entire, and invite their especial attention to the same. We have already discussed its provisions at length and to-day only propose to briefly call attention to what we deem their most objectionable points.

The fifth and sixth sections of the act, in view of the style in which the Radical party manages elections, may be easily understood. The appointment of Commissioners under the fifth section, and dividing them between the two parties, is simply intended as a blind to cover up the aim of the sixth section. Under the provisions of the latter section the United States Marshals, who are the agents of the Federal Government, may appoint as many deputies as they see fit to "preserve order at the election," in all cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants. But it makes no provisions for the division of these appointees between the two parties, but leaves it to the discretion of the marshals, who, of course, will appoint men of their own political faith, and as many of them as they please. By this means the majority may be easily overruled by the minority, who being clothed with official power, can, upon the flimsiest pretext, arrest or drive their opponents away from the polls and prevent them from voting. This cry of fraud, force and disorder at elections, continually raised by the Radical party, is only to cover up their own misdeeds, and this law was only passed to more effectually aid them in their rascalities.

OUR minister to France now simply signs himself "WASHBURNE," after the fashion of "CLARENDON," "OLLIVER," etc. It is strange how susceptible Republicanism is to the influences of aristocracy.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

On Thursday the 4th instant, the North Carolina election is held, for the election of a Congressonal delegation. For some time it has been apparent that the Radicals were determined to carry the election in their own favor, regardless of the means employed. Recent development clearly demonstrate this fact. Governor HOLDEN with his cut-throats under KIRK, and GRANT with a poriton of the regular army, are determined that none but their friends shall be elected.

We record it as a fact that cannot be contradicted that a more infamous thing was never carried on under the eye and by the connivance of any man in authority, than that which President GRANT is not only permitting in defiance of law and order and justice, but endorsing and aiding and abetting. We had thought that the Executive and Legislative departments of the government had already sufficiently disgraced themselves and dishonored the positions they hold, without again entering the field to reap renewed dishonors. But it appears we were mistaken; their cheif ambition seems to reach the bottom and delve still deeper.

The telegraph yesterday morning brought us intelligence of the doings of the scoundrel KIRK and his band on the Sabbath, in the vicinity of Hillsboro. On that day they arrested thirty peaceable citizens. One of them, Mr. WM. PATTON, a highly respectable citizen they hung three times to compel him to confess to the murder of an outlaw, of which he was not guilty. When he was cut down the third time life was nearly extinct. But this is only a single instance of the outrages and villainies that are being perpetrated daily upon the unhappy and unfortunate people of the Old North State, and that too with the knowledge and connivance of the President of the United States!

This insurgent Governor and his tools totally disregard the writs issued by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and when, on Saturday an officer went with writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of citizens of Caswell county, and attempted to serve them under the mandate of the Chief Justice, KIRK ordered him to leave or he would have his men fire upon him. It is to be presumed that the Chief Justice, who is near the scene of the disturbances knows something about the merits of the case. It is hardly to be presumed that GRANT could or would know anything about them.

At latest accounts the Chief Justice had placed the writs in the hands of the Marshal of the Supreme Court for execution. But can they be executed? Here we see the Chief Justice exercising the high functions of his office to restrain violence, and secure the citizens in life and personal liberty, while the President orders the army of the United States, which should aid the Chief Justice in maintaining order, to join the forces of the disturbers of the public peace and aid in trampling every right of the citizen under foot.

We are believers in law and order, and the observance of the forms of regular government, even under protest, but to such a length have things been carried in North Carolina, that we believe that the calm and deliberate judgment of the world would justify the people of that State in rising in arms and driving HOLDEN and his minions out of the State. But as long as a more peaceful remedy exists it is to be hoped that they will bear their burdens in full faith of a day of deliverance.

W. A. MILLER, of the *American Standard*, at Uniontown, mourneth at the loss of GEORGE WASHINGTON KU-KLUX MINOR as a candidate for Congress in that district, and will not be comforted. MINOR was, and is a pet of MILLER. When he deserted the Democracy, the handsome MILLER took him to his hirsute bosom and has hovered over him ever since. In a late publication of the *Standard* he gives out the following anguishing appeal:

THE NOMINATION.

Reluctantly and with a heavy heart we take down from the head of our paper, the name of G. W. K. Minor, the trusted, beloved and unanimous nominee for Congress of the Republicans of Fayette county. We regret his prostration and rejection and more keenly, because he was a favorite of all parties, and by the admission of leading Democrats, would have carried this county by a majority of hardly less than five hundred votes, and been elected to Congress. He alone would have saved the district to the Republican party.

Nature made him for a public favorite. Prompt, energetic, of keen sensibilities, of quick preceptions, generous to a fault, his hand open to the necessities of his friends and the friendless, he has risen from a printer boy to a front place at the Bar. Bred a Democrat, his patriotism led him to sympathise with the Union cause, and he left his party in the height of its power and the midst of its opposition to the war. No one questioned the purity of his motives, and those most affected by his course, still respected him. If, when he cast his fortunes with the Republican party he had foreseen that a faction in it would thus have sacrificed him, he would still have devoted himself to the cause of the party and the interests of his country as he understood them.

With the Collectorship and member of Congress for two terms in Westmoreland, with the Assessorship in Indiana, with the Republican party divided in both counties, and a unit in Fayette, with almost absolute certainty of carrying it for Mr. Minor, policy and justice clear as sunshine demanded his nomination.

We yield an enforced obedience to the usage which requires the name of Mr. Minor to be taken down from the place where the Republican party of this county placed it. We could yield with lessregret if the two conferees from Westmoreland, whose casting votes nominated Mr. Taylor, had not both declared, before they voted for him, and after they had nominated him, that he would not be elected. Why Mr. Cyrus P. Markle who has engineered the Republican party of this district since its first formation, and through its patronage divided in his family probably not less than fifty thousand dollars, besides the jobs and contracts which fell to his own share, should thus deliberately and knowingly, if we believe his own declarations, throw this Republican District into the hands of the Democrats, and loose a Congressman to the administration of Washington, can only be guessed at. He knew Mr. Minor could be elected; he knew Taylor could not be. He preferred a dead dog to a live Republican Congressman. Of the secret conclaves of himself and the Federal office holders of this revenue district, held to devise means to keep themselves in office and power, and defeat the election of Mr. Minor, we may hereafter give a particular account. At present it is sufficient to say, in the language of one of them, they were *"determined to run the offices in their own interests, and for their own comfort, regardless of outsiders."* The Republicans of Fayette were not in the ring, and therefore the sacrifice of Mr. Minor.

Against Mr. Taylor we hove nothing to say. If, as things stand, we could hope for his election, were it not utterly hopeless, we might, for the sake of saving the district, strain our conscience to the pitch of pressing his election to our best abilities. But we cannot consent to dirty ourselves for nothing.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

On our first page this morning, we reproduce from HARPER'S Monthly *Magazine* a full and complete description of the coolie trade. From it, all classes of our citizens may gather an idea of the means that will be used to introduce cheap Chinese labor into this country to compete with and undermine the wages of our intelligent workingmen.

All this specious talk about free Chinese emigration indulged in by Radical orators and papers, is mere humbug, and intended to deceive the gullible and unsuspecting. It is the prime object of the bondholders and capitalists, backed by the Radical leaders, to cheapen labor and degrade the white laborer to the level of the Asiatic. They may call this importation by whatever smooth and pleasant sounding name they please, but after all it is only the coolie trade, and what that is the reader will readily comprehend by perusing the article to which we have referred.

THE blattering mouthed Radicals, who but a few years ago crawled through dark alleys and obligated themselves to forever proscribe the Germans, now hope to hoodwink the same people by assuring them of their great love for the "Fatherland." Senator MORTON, of Indiana is one of them, and we could give the names of several in this locality if it was worth while. No intelligent German can be deceived by these hypocritical red planets.

AT the Radical State Convention at Columbia, South Carolina, which was in session several days last week "Hon." R. B. ELLIOTT, colored, demanded that the Congressional delegation from the State should be divided, so as to have three negroes and three whites. The white carpet-baggers and scalawags were not pleased with the idea. The question naturally comes up, will the Radicals at the 30th of August convention place a colored man in nomination on the county or assembly ticket. We venture to say that if a negro would ask for a nomination he would be snubbed and rejected. The colored citizen ought to arise and demand his inalienable rights in the August convention.

THE Republican State Congressional Committees are earnestly requested to place themselves in communication with JAMES H. PLATT JR., of the Union Congressional Committee at Washington, and forward funds at the earliest moment for the purpose of carrying on the campaign. Republicans can do nothing without money and plenty of it. The chap in possession of power don't like to depend upon the free and ordinary expression of the people. They must have money to buy up venal newspapers and pay stump speakers to delude the voter and misrepresent facts.

NOT FOR JOE.

MOWRY B. LOWRY won't go to Honolulu, as advertised. He means to run as an independent candidate for the Senate in the Erie District. He understands the devious ways of the ring at Harrisburg, and thinks he can do more good there than any other place. This is cruel in LOWRY, but his reappearance in the the Senate would be accepted as a just judgment upon the corrupt conduct of that body.

GOV. GEARY has appointed J ALEXANDER SIMPSON as Register of Wills of Philadelphia for the unexpired term of Gen. W. A. LEECH, deceased, notwithstanding the efforts made by leading men of both parties to have the office filled so as the widow and children of Gen. LEECH would receive the benefits of the office until the expiration of the term for which the General was elected. And this is the way the great pardoner treats the widow and children of one of the bravest of the braves.

A WEST POINT cadet writes this to the New York *Standard* in regard to the deeply injured SMITH: "If the white plebes were as guilty in impertinence to the drill masters and officers as he is, they would be confined to their tents for two weeks, with no liberty, except at meal times. His officers are actually afraid to use the same language to him that they do to others for political reasons, and he is treated far better than any boy at his entry has ever been since West Point was founded. The few trials he has endured have raised a terrible storm, and any one who has conversed with a cadet can understand what terrible trials the new students are compelled to endure, compared with which, his are pleasures."

THE Radicals of New York says the *Mercury* have just made a cheap but unacceptable atonement for the outrages to which they subjected the German population in enforcing the infamous Excise Law. They have adopted resolutions in favor of Prussia, but not one of these scurvy politicians has subscribed a dollar to WILLIAM the First, and they will keep as far from the German army as they did from our army during the late war. Their action is merely a worthless bid for Teutonic votes at the fall election. Our German citizens, however, disdain and repudiate the sympathy of these adroit vipers—who are vainly seeking aid to impart new life into their corrupt and moribund party.

CONGRESSMAN FARNSWORTH differs with some of his fellow members on the construction of the Georgia bill. A Georgia paper prints the following:

"WASHINGTON, July 16, 1870.

"Dear Friend Fitch: The final amendment of the Georgia bill, as adopted in conference committee, was as drawn by me substantially. They cannot quote the act of last December as now affecting the term of State officers or members of the legislature. You should hold an election in the fall.

"Very truly yours,
J. F. FARNSWORTH.

THE North Carolina outrages are too much for decent Republican journals. They denounce the conduct of the military scoundrels who hang up by the thumbs whoever displease them. GRANT smokes his cigar at Long Branch and sends troops to his minions to repeat the savage tortures of war.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Hon. Tom Murphy, lately appointed Collector of the Port of New York, formerly owned the cottage at Long Branch now owned and occupied by the "second Washington."—*Phila. Sunday Mercury.*

Better say the *third*. The "late lamented" is the "second WASHINGTON," you know.

DELEGATE HOOPER, of Utah, who, it will be remembered, singly and alone defended Mormonism on the floor on the House last winter, has been nominated for another term by his grateful constituents. The Salt Lake *Herald* says he is deservedly popular with the ladies and men of Utah.

JIM FISK, Jr., has forbidden the sale of the *Tribune* on his railroad and boats. The obese swindler has no more right to exclude the press from a railway which exists by public charter, than President GRANT would have to pervent the circulation of Democratic papers.

THE negro cadet has evidently been doing some tall lying in regard to his treatment by his fellow-cadets and superior officers to West Point. He has utterly failed at substantiate his statement that he was misused by his officers or that he has been badly treated.

GIDEON J. TUCKER well known in journalism has been associated with "Brick" POMEROY in the conduct of the N. Y. *Democrat*. Mr. TUCKER takes charge of the editorial department.

AN exchange says that the old Radical cry of "land for the landless" seems to have meant the landless railroad companies in the country.

THE insurrection in North Carolina will cease after the election this month, for the danger of citizens voting the Democratic ticket will then be over.

GEN. KILPATRICK is expected home from Chili about the last of September. This will be good news for the Chilians.

THE NEW NATURALIZATION LAW

Full Text of the Statute.

An act to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any oath, affirmation or affidavit shall be made or taken under or by virtue of any act or law relating to the naturalization of aliens, or in any proceedings under such acts or laws, and any person or persons taking or making such oath, affirmation or affidavit, shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely, the same shall be deemed and taken to be perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof, shall upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than one year, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person applying to be admitted a citizen, or appearing a witness for any such person, shall knowingly personate any other person than himself, or falsely appear in the name of a deceased person, or in an assumed or fictitious name, or if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit any oath, affirmation, notice, affidavit, certificate, order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding required or authorized by any law or act relating to or providing for the naturalization of aliens; or shall utter, sell, dispose of, or use as true or genuine, or for any unlawful purpose, any false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit oath, affirmation, notice, certificate, order, record, signature, instrument, paper, or proceeding as aforesaid; or sell or dispose of to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, any certificate of citizenship, or certificate showing any person to be admitted a citizen; or if any person shall in any manner use for the purpose of registering as a voter, or as evidence of a right to vote, or otherwise, unlawfully, any order, certificate of citizenship, or certificate, judgment or exemplification, showing such person to be admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, knowing that such order or certificate, judgment or exemplification has been unlawfully issued or made; or if any person shall unlawfully use, or attempt to use, any such order or certificate, issued to or in the name of any other person, or in a fictitious name, or the name of a deceased person; or use, or attempt to use, or aid, or assist, or participate in the use of any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to be forged, or counterfeited, or ante-dated, or knowing the same to have been procured by fraud, or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or if any person, and without lawful excuse, shall knowingly have or be possessed of any false, forged, ante-dated or counterfeit certificate of citizenship, purporting to have been issued under the provisions of any law of the United States relating to naturalization, knowing such certificate to be false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit, with intent unlawfully to use the same; or if any person shall obtain, accept or receive any certificate of citizenship known to such person to have been procured by fraud or by the use of any false name, or by means of any false statement made with intent to procure, or to aid in procuring, the issue of such certificate, or known to such person to be fraudulently altered or ante-dated; or if any person who has been or may be admitted to be a citizen shall, on oath or affirmation, or by affidavit, knowingly deny that he has been so admitted, with intent to evade or avoid any duty or liability, imposed or required by law, every person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than one year nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than $300 nor more than $1,000, or both such punishments may be imposed, in the discretion of the court. And every person who shall knowingly and intentionally aid or abet any person in the commission of any such felony, or attempt to do any act hereby made felony, or counsel, or advise, or procure, or attempt to procure the commission thereof, shall be liable to indictment and punishment in the same manner and to the same extent as the principal party guilty of such felony, and such person may be tried and convicted thereof without the previous conviction of such principal.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly use any certificate of naturalization heretofore granted by any court, or which shall hereafter be granted, which has been or shall be, procured through fraud or by false evidence, or has been or shall be issued by the clerk, or any other officer of the court without any appearance and hearing of the applicant in court and without lawful authority; and any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States, without having been duly admitted to citizenship, for any fraudulent purpose whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in due course of law, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, either or both, in the discretion of the court taking cognizance of the same.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to all proceedings had or taken, or attempted to be had or taken, before any court in which any proceeding for naturalization shall be commenced, had, or taken, or attempted to be commenced; and the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of all offences under the provisions of this act, in or before whatsoever court or tribunal the same shall have been committed.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointment, as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens, resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who, when so designated, shall be, and are hereby, authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for representative in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections for representatives in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons, and either of them shall have the right to affix their signature or his signature to said register for purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificate of the number of votes cast, and statement touching the truth or fairness thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in doing any of said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the Marshal of the United States, for the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which representatives in Congress are to be chosen, and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offence or breach of peace committed in their view.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

Sayings of Great Radicals.

"I have now reached the summit of manhood's expectations."—*Gen. Negley.*

"The red planet of war, that so lately set upon the Potomac, has risen upon the Rhine."—*B. W. Morgan.*

"I am a candidate for Prothonotary."—*W. A. Herron.*

"Let us have peace."—*Grant.*

"The best invention for killing was made by God Almighty, when he created a man."—*Stanton.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

The Capture of Saarbruck by the French Army Confirmed.

DETAILS OF THE SKIRMISH AT SAARBRUCK.

LONDON, August 1.—The following particulars of the Saarbruck fight have been received: A telegram dated Saarbruck, July 30, states that at an early hour on Saturday morning a large force of French troops, belonging to Marshal Bazaine's army, aided by four pieces of artillery, made an advance towards that place apparently with the intention of dislodging the Prussians. On the march the French met a force of Prussians, who had taken up a position distant one and one-half miles from Saarbruck. The Prussians attacked the enemy with vigor, and a sharp fight ensued, during which the French were repulsed. Towards the close the French retreated from the field, leaving one of their guns in the hands of the Prussians. The French lost twenty-eight men, besides one gun. The Prussians lost eight men.

THE PRUSSIANS.

BERLIN, August 1.—The news of the Prussian victory at Saarbruck is confirmed by dispatches received from the front.

The field staff of King William has left this city for the seat of war.

HAMBURG, August 1.—The city is in a state of seige, expecting an attack from the French. Batteries are erected at many points on the coast. Krapp's monster gun is at Wilhelmshaven.

SAARBRUCKEN CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, August 2.—Evening—An official dispatch from Metz announces that to-day, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights, which overlooked Saarbrucken, and our artillery were not slow to drive the enemy from town.

The *Elan* of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at eleven o'clock and ended at one. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial who accompanied him everywhere, received, on the first field of battle, his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and *sang froid* in danger were worthy of the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at four A. M.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

PARIS, August 2.—There was a long conference to-day at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, lasting several hours, between Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich and the Duke de Grammont. There is great activity at this Bureau and the attaches are hard at work day and night.

NO NEWS.

BERLIN, August 2.—No news of any movement or engagement of importance has been received, but advices show that skirmishes are becoming more frequent, though so far they have been of an insignificant character.

THE PRUSSIAN COMMANDERS

Vigorously exclude foreign correspondents from their lines.

The scene at

THE DEPARTURE OF KING WILLIAM

For the seat of war on Monday evening was extraordinary. The King rode from the palace to the railway station in an open carriage with the Queen. The carriage was surrounded, followed, and frequently stopped by the multitude, wild with emotion, shouting farewells and benedictions. The houses were hung with flags, and at tho railway station arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The Queen, weeping, parted from the King with repeated embraces. When his Majesty, from the platform of the railway car, finally saluted the crowd, the scene was indescribable. The people were frenzied with enthusiasm. The entire Court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd and participated in its emotions, surrounded the old soldier and bade him good-bye.

PARLIAMENT—THE MILITIA ACTS.

LONDON, August 2.—In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Russell moved to second the reading of the amending the militia acts. He spoke at some length in review of the condition of foreign affairs, and said the Government requires full defensive powers. The intrigues and perils upon the continent are due to uncertainty as to the course to be pursued by England. In his opinion we have need only to declare for the enforcement of the treaties, whereupon half the danger would vanish.

Earl Granville lamented the noble Lord's palpable lack of confidence in the government. A week ago he had fully sustained it, and the Speaker knew of nothing that had since occurred that could properly alter his intention. While fully sensible of our obligations to Belgium, Earl Granville considered it needless and injurious to discuss them with this publicity. Last week, he continued, the noble Lord approved the course of the Ministers, and was ready to back them up. The change in his position is inexcusable.

The subject then dropped.

HOW THE BRITISH TROOPS ARE ARMED.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in answering a question, said all the British regulars except one regiment in India are armed with the Spencer rifle, while of the militia and volunteers some have breech loaders.

On a proposition of the Government to enlist twenty thousand additional regulars a discussion arose.

Sir W. Tampson urged that now was the time for the intervention of England to secure peace between France and Prussia.

Sir J. Packington followed in favor of the proposition, and urged the importance of its adoption in view of the present weakness of the country.

THE SPANISH CHRONIC AGITATION.

MADRID, August 2.—The meeeting of the Cortes and the proclamation of amnesty are postponed in consequence of the Carlist agitation.

The Government is violently attacked by the monarchial press for the delay in reassembling the Cortes.

KING WILLIAM AT THE FRONT.

MAYENCE, August 2.—King William arrived this morning with the general members of his staff. His Majesty received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the French frontier.

THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE.

LONDON, August, 2.—Important dispatches have just been received from the Hague announcing that a desperate naval battle had been fought off the German coast, resulting in the loss of a Prussian cruiser.

A PRUSSIAN GUNBOAT SUNK.

Later telegrams from the Hague state that on Wednesday last two French cruisers overtook some Prusian gunboats in the estuary of the Elbe, on the North German coast, a few miles distant from Cuxhaven, a seaport village about fifty-eight miles northwest from Hamburg, on the west bank of the Elbe. The action was spirited and resulted in the destruction of one of the Prussian gunboats, she being sunk by the shot of the enemy.

THE FRONT.

BERLIN, August 2.—Advices from the vicinity of the confronting forces state that a general engagement may not be expected before the end of the present week. Both forces are constantly sending out reconnoitering parties, and reports from headquarters represent that both armies in the vicinity of the northwestern border of France are rapidly moving into most advantageous defensive positions. The movement of the Prussian force from this city to the front continues.

THE PRUSSIAN BALTIC COAST.

General Falkenstein issued a proclamation to the inhabitants on the coast of the North and Baltic seas, calling upon them to arm themselves for defense against invasion.

AUSTRIA TO DO THE GERMAN CARRYING TRADE.

VIENNA, August 2.—The Austrian Foreign Minister has issued an official notification that arrangements have been perfected whereby regular vessels will be dispatched from the Austrian port of Trieste to forward goods from Germany and England to American ports.

ENGLAND FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT.

LONDON, August 2.—Correspondents of the *Times* point out the inadequacy of England's cavalry and artillery to take the field to compete with any formidable enemy. The writers also complain of the imperfect condition of the army transports for the conveyance of troops, and say that only twenty-five thousand men are available in the whole United Kingdom to garrison the entire defenses of England and afford protection to the coast.

BELGIUM.

R. Bernel Osborne, the member from Waterford, made a speech in Parliament last evening, declaring that it was immaterial which of the contending parties was the Faust or Mephistopheles of the treaty. Belgium was to be the victim. He urged the Government to declare the infraction of Belgium a neutral *casus belli*.

LONDON, August 2—The *Times* of this morning says: In view of England's extremely critical position, and the possibility of the belligerents making terms on a secret treaty after a victory, the reticence of Mr. Gladstone to divulge anything concerning the attitude of the Government towards Belgium would be idle and dangerous. The *Times* declares that the majority of the House were in favor of a precise statement upon the subject. The *Times*, in another article of its issue to-day, says the neutrality laws of England are inadequate in their provisions, and almost inoperative. The Government, therefore, should ask Parliamentary powers.

WHY HAS THERE NOT BEEN A BATTLE?

The *Times* again, referring to a melancholy natural public impatience for news of a battle, says: The delay in active operations by the opposing armies has clearly shown that the preparations of the belligerents for a campaign were far from being completed when they commenced hostilities.

ENGLISH DEFENCES.

The *Times* also publishes letters expressing alarm at the condition of England's defenses, which are represented to be in a deplorable state of unpreparedness.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Daily News* says: On the whole we have every reason to be contented with the condition of our national defences, which, with the augmentations already proposed will be adequate to support the best secured neutrality, and might, if the calamity should fall on us, quietly expand into a force quite adequate to sustain us in a struggle. Our appeal to the arbitrament of arms is the very last to which we should willingly resort, but we may rest assured that it is neither so distant from the thoughts of our Ministers as to be deemed impossible, nor so alien from their counsels as to find them unprepared.

FLORENCE, August 2.—The *L' Opinion* says: England, while maintaining a strict neutrality, refuses to make a joint engagement with neutral powers for common action in favor of peace when an opportunity may render such action advisable.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SAARBRUCK.

PARIS, August 3.—The French journals this morning publish the following account of the Saarbruck affair:

METZ, August 2.—The French troops passed the frontier at eleven o'clock. They instantly encountered the Prussians strongly posted on the heights commanding Saarbruck, which were carried by a few battalions. The capture of the town instantly followed, the artillery compelling the Prussians to evacuate it in great haste. Gen. Frossard with one division defeated three divisions of the enemy. The buildings of Saarbruck caught fire from the French artillery and half the town was destroyed. The mitrailleurs were used for the first time, and are reported to have worked wonders. The Emperor on his return to Metz, after the battle, sent the following dispatch to the Empress:

Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made but a brief resistance. Louis and I were in the front where the bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquility. We lost an officer and ten men.

(Signed.) NAPOLEON.

The city of Metz was illuminated last night in honor of the victory.

After the retreat of the Prussians the French did not occupy the place.

THE EMPRESS

Went with her neices this morning to the chapel of *Notre Dame des Victoires* to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the safety and success of the Emperor and Prince Imperial.

PARIS, August 3.—Later news from the frontier confirms the announcement of the capture of Saarbruck. Paris is delighted and the enthusiasm respecting the war is greater than ever.

LONDON, August 3.—The following details of the affairs at Saarbrucken have been received: The fight began at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon. The French passed the frontier in force. The Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp artillery fire of the French. The latter remained masters of the position, which they won without serious loss. The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and then returned to Metz for dinner.

KING WILLIAM TAKES COMMAND.

BERLIN, August 3.—King William is now at Mayence. To-day he issued a a proclamation to the armies of Germany, assuming the Commandership-in-Chief.

LONDON, August 3.—It is generally admitted by the French that their hesitancy has sacrificed their advantage.

THE PRUSSIAN VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

BERLIN, August 3—via London.—The following official dispatch is published: "Yesterday a small detachment stationed at Saarbruck was attacked by three French divisions. After a sharp action, the position was abandoned, the Prussians falling back on their supports. The loss was trifling.

Prisoners report the arrival of the French Emperor on the bank of the Saar at eleven in the morning."

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S CORPS HAS A SKIRMISH.

PARIS, August 3.—The advanced posts of Bazaine's corps had a brush to-day with the enemy's sharp shooters. Several of the latter were killed. The French suffered no loss.

A FRENCH AMBULANCE CORPS.

PARIS, August 3.—Auguste Nelaton has gone to the headquarters of the army to organize an ambulance system.

BELGIUM.

The *Press* says: The declaration of Duke de Grammont regarding the neutrality of Belgium, which was recently sent to London, will soon be communicated to Parliament.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SPY.

A Captain in the Prussian army, who claimed to be a Belgian, was arrested here as a spy.

THE FRENCH UNIFORMS.

The Emperor is now busy improving his soldiers' uniforms, which will be made much lighter.

SCARCITY OF HORSES.

LONDON, August 3.—Horses are said to be scarce in both Germany and France. The Germans need them for cavalry, and the French for artillery.

KLEPTOMANIA.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Two well known merchants, whose names are withheld for prudential reasons, absconded today, after overdrawing £20,000 each from the bank.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

BRUSSELS, August 3.—The Catholic party were successful in the late elections.

BOHEMIANS DISCOUNTED.

LONDON, August 30.—It is understood that all war correspondents have finally been expelled from both lines.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

The *Morning Standard*, referring to the Alabama question, hopes that in the present war England's neutrality will be less ambiguous. England is freely exporting horses to Germany, which are immediately forwarded to the seat of war.

BISMARCK AND THE SECRET TREATY

The Vienna *Post* says that the Grand Duke of Baden asserts that King William, in conversation with him in 1866, said that Bismarck was eager to cede the region about the river Saar to France, but the King and his counsel declined.

THE FIGHT AT SAARBRUCK SAID TO BE FOR EFFECT.

LONDON, August 3.—A telegram from Amsterdam confirms the report of the French exploit at Saarbruck, but calls it a *coup de theatre* to act on Paris, and not military success.

HOW THE MITRAILLEURS WORK.

METZ, August 3.—Yesterday when the heights of Saarbruck were occupied, a battery of mitrailleurs played upon the enemy's position in the presence of the Emperor and Prince Imperial. The Emperor ordered the officer in charge not to fire unless it was necessary, as the Prussians were hidden in prairies, but afterwards a detachment of the enemy, seen near the railway, at the distance of 1,600 metres, was fired at and left half their number on the field. A second detachment met the same fate, after which the enemy feared to appear. Prisoners taken confess to the superiority of the French guns.

INDIGNATION AT PREMIER GLADSTONE'S WANT OF POSITIVENESS.

LONDON, August 2.—Disappointment at Gladstone's failure to make a positive declaration to protect Belgium on Monday night seems far more general and even indignant than was yesterday described. Throughout his speech, the house held the air of painful expectancy, changing at its close to one of unsatisfied expectation. To-day people are no longer silent. Liberals and Conservatives complain bitterly that the Government fails to comprehend the determination of the people, and that Gladstone's economical and sentimental shrinking from war threatens to precipitate England into the very conflict he seeks to avoid. The complaints of the German press on England's irresolute policy and imperfect neutrality are felt to be just.

Influential Liberals have already represented to the Government the danger of deserving the same reproach from Prussia as from the United States, and urging that some decided step be taken, or some clear declaration made, both as to Belgium and the operation of neutrality. The decision on coal will not satisfy Prussia.

LORD RUSSELL'S SPEECH

To-night against France represented the Liberal feeling far better than Gladstone's, and was heartily approved of in both Houses.

The statement he drew from Lord Granville, though not explicit, was significant of a more decided policy than before announced. Still it does not meet the views of a strong party which insist that the only way for England to keep out of war is by a frank assertion of her readiness to go into it when necessary. Nobody here cares anything about the shadowy possibility of future mediation, which seems so alluring to Mr. Gladstone.

Hence the journals friendly to the Government and solicitous that England shall do her whole duty, all press Lord Granville's words beyond their literal sense, and insist that they mean all the country wants them to mean.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL,

Which was read the second time in the Commons on Monday, forbids the enlistment of British subjects anywhere, or of aliens in the Kingdom.

THE BUILDING OF SHIPS

Is criminal, equally with the fitting out and equipping of them and the Secretary of State may issue a warrant to seize them, and the Court of Admiralty to condemn them. If they escape, then the prizes brought here shall be restored to their owners.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Paris on Monday that the clerical party are making great efforts with the Empress to keep the French troops at Rome.

The Government papers seeing how improbable it is that Italy will execute the September Convention in a way to guarantee the Pope's stay in Rome now say the evacuation is due to stragetical considerations.

PAUL CASSAIGNAC,

Editor of the *Pays*, in Monday's edition, demands the issues of reprisals against the one hundred thousand Germans now in Paris, whom he denounces as spies, and proposes to excite the people against them and compel their immediate expulsion.

THE WIRTEMBUEG ARMY.

PARIS, August 3.—Advices from Basle announce that a large force of Wirtemburg troops arrived in that vicinity to sustain the Baden troops.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

M. Ollivier has asked the Emperor for definite instructions regarding reporters of the press and correspondents accompanying the army.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

BERLIN, August 3.—Following is the official: A reconnoisance was made yesterday by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian hussars. The force engaged a French scouting party near Stargebrunn. One officer was killed and several wounded on the French side. Two Prussians were slightly wounded.

POSITION OF THE PRUSSIAN CORPS D'ARMEE.

Since Napoleon's arrival at Metz, the whole of the German armies have moved from the second line on the Rhine to the first line on the Saar. Five corps, under General Steinmetz, are in position on the Saar, between Saarburg and Saarbruck, and an equally large force, under Prince Frederick Charles, is pressing forward from the rear to take up a central position between Saarbruck and Zweibrucken. The Crown Prince, with German troops, headed by the Prussian Royal Guard, and one of the northern army corps, are coming up on the left, and will act as third grand division. One of Gen. Steinmetz's corps, from Cologne, is marching upon Treves, across the Eifel mountains. Thirty thousand cavalry have advanced to the front by the same route.

The following is given to-day as the numbers and disposition of the Prussian army: Duke of Mechlenburg, 180,000 men at the mouth of the river Elbe; of these General Falkenstein has 58,000 men near Ems; and General Herwarth de Bittenfield commands 50,000. The army of the Rhine consists of the following bodies: 80,000 men at Cognac, under General Steinmetz; 18,000 at the junction of the Main with the Rhine, under Prince Frederick Charles, and 160,000 along the upper Rhine, under Prince Royal Frederick William. The Chief of Staff are Generals Moltke, Blumenthul, Sporling and Stehlen.

A RUMOR

Is in circulation here to-day to the effect that Weissenberg, a town in the Palatinate, on the border, has been stormed by the French.

THE EXPOSITION

Grand Display of Textile Fabrics at Indianapolis—Programme for To-day.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 1.—The Exposition of Textile Fabrics will be informally opened to-morrow morning. A large number of exhibitors and visitors arrived to-day. The following manufactories and woolen mills have goods on exhibition: Middleport, Steubenville; Wooster, Bucyrus; Tiffin & Lockwood, Ohio Woolen Mills; Starnes & Foster, Cincinnati cotton batting; Putnam, Hooker & Co. agents for several cotton mills in Ohio, box of goods from Brigham Young's mills, Salt Lake City; Peru, Terre Haute; Columbus & Seymour, Indiana Woolen Mills; Hoosier Mills, Indianapolis; Geiersdorff Mills, Rome, Ind.; Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Mills; Home Knitting Company, Indianapolis; Monitor Mills, Lafayette, Indiana; Columbus, Georgia, Cotton Manufacturing Company; Kendale Mills, Alabama; Carlington, Ohio, Flax Mills, Danville, Illinois, Woolen Mills; Joliet, Illinois, Woolen Mills; South Bend Woolen Company; Buena Vista Cotton Mills; Fox River Manufacturing Company; Elgin, Illinois; Warsaw and Seneca, Illinois, Woolen Mills; Racine, Illinois, Woolen Mills; Hoop Woolen Mills, Louisville, Kentucky; Anderson Woolen Mills, Kentucky; Columbus, Ohio, Woolen Mills; Davenport, Iowa, Woolen Mills; Bradley Woolen Mills, Allegheny city, Pa.; Louisville, Kentucky, Cotton Mills; Maubace, Illinois, Woolen Mills; Deutworth & Spencer, Double Dressed Hemp.

A number of others are expected to report to-night and to-morrow. The machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods on exhibition are from the best manufacturers of the United States.

The opening ceremonies will begin tomorrow evening with an address of welcome by M. C. Larkington, President of the Board of Trade, and Mayor Macauley, and a reply by President Bowen on the part of the Association. Addresses will also be made by Governor Baker, Senator Morton, ex-Senator Hendricks, and others.

Bennett Scop was hung at Norwalk, Ohio, yesterday, for the murder of Goodman, a pedlar, in October last.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER!

Explosion of the Steamer Silver Spray.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—Another terrible steamboat disaster occurred at Pacific Place, thirty miles above here, at twelve o'clock last night. The stern-wheel boat Silver Spray, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a barge in tow, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a number of the crew and passengers, and then took fire.

Mr. Singleton, the second clerk, states that just as the watch was called the explosion took place, and in a moment the boat was wrapped in flames. Nothing was left for the survivors to do but to plunge into the river and swim some three hundred yards to the nearest shore. Owing to the darkness of the night it was impossible to render any assistance to the wounded.

As the books of the principal officers were lost it is impossible to obtain a full list of the lost. The following, however, are known to be lost: Captain A. N. Jordan, Cincinnati; Thaddeus Wirtheling, first clerk, Newport, Kentucky; Ash Taylor, second mate, Long Beach, Ohio; Wm. Bailee, second steward, Cincinnati; Boyd Smith, colored, berth maker, New Richmond, Ohio; Alf Carnes, second cook, Pittsburgh, and a colored chambermaid, name unknown; Charles Jordan, steersman, son of the captain, died soon after being rescued. Fatally injured—Edward Lurg, book keeper, Cincinnati; Dick Cage, colored cook, New Richmond, Ohio; colored porter, name unknown; George Williams, colored deck hand, St. Louis, seriously wounded; A. A. Singleton, second clerk, Newport, Kentucky, scalded on body and limbs; James Corcoran, mate, Cincinnati, Ohio; Richard Nichols, and Ephraim Marshal, colored deck hands from Cincinnati. Slightly scalded, N. S. Haynes, T. M. Gill, deck hands from Cincinnati; Edward Patterson, pilot from Newport, Kentucky. Saved, Z. M. Ashford, engineer, from Newport; Washington Meredith, second engineer, from Pittsburgh; Henry Shelby, colored pantryman, Detroit; George Sawderlin, colored, texas tender, Cincinnati; John Clay, steersman, Cincinnati; Joseph Legley, Cincinnati, John Parker, New Orleans; Benjamin West, colored, New Albany; Charles Smith, colored, Louisville; the three latter were deck hands, and the following deck passengers: John Plymasser, John Pohl, Cincinnati; Henry Meyer, New Orleans, and a German, wife and child, names unknown.

Some two hours after the explosion, the steamer City of Cairo hove in sight, and went to the relief of the sufferers. All who were rescued were taken on board and brought here. As soon as the news of the disaster was received, the citizens hurried to the wharf and everything possible was done for the relief of the wounded, who by order of Mayor Johnson, were taken in ambulances to the City Hospital, where every attention is being shown them. The injured, and those who were saved, lost all their baggage and clothing, but were partially supplied by the officers, crew and passengers of the City of Cairo, of whose conduct they speak in the highest terms. The Cairo was bound for St. Louis, but turned back after using every effort to recover the bodies.

The Spray floated down about two miles and lodged on a bar, where she and the barge burned to the water's edge. She was seven years old, and belonged to Capt. Patterson, of Newport, who had stopped off for the trip, leaving Captain Jordan in charge. The boat had near three hundred crates of queensware, three cabin and seven deck passengers, nineteen deck hands and roustabouts. It is believed by Mr. Singleton that twenty-six lives were lost.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

The following further particulars of the Silver Spray disaster have been received: It is now ascertained that there were forty-five persons on the boat, of these twenty-six have been found, two of whom, Jordan and Long, have since died, the latter in the hospital. Out of nineteen roustabouts only seven were recovered, five of whom are in the hospital severely wounded. Four white men, who shipped here, were lost, also a German, who got aboard here by mistake and refused to go ashore. In the coal barge were two cabin boys, named Lach and Cormack. Mary Brach, chambermaid, is also known to be lost. Anton Sheper's wife and child were saved. Richard Doyle, watchman, Henry Rawlston, colored porter, and Wm. Duncan, severely wounded, are also in the hospital.

The "City of Albion" arrived here at noon, but brings no additional particulars, save that the wreck of the barge was still burning when she passed.

Soon after their arrival here, engineers Ashford and Meredith, mate, James Corcoran, Captain Wade, and pilot, E. Patterson, went before Captain Washington, Local Inspector, and made written statements to the effect that while the boat lay here her boilers were carefully examined and the flues cleaned and everything was in good condition. While at New Orleans a new sheet had been put in to replace a defective one, but all worked well on the passage up. The boat left here at half past six o'clock, and at eleven o'clock the engineers changed watch. Ashford tried the water and examined the boilers. He found the steam guage indicating 134 pounds supply. The doctor worked as well as it had done on the trip. He was oiling the crank wrists when the explosion occurred. In an instant all was darkness, and until it took fire nothing could be seen. The debris of the wreck was so piled up on the furnaces that the fire could not be extinguished.

Meredith testified to having tried the water before going off watch. Everything was in good condition. The government safety guage was locked in a box and blew off very low. He had been ordered never to allow more than 134 pounds of steam. After the explosion he made several trips with the life boat. He thinks only the middle and starboard boilers exploded.

Richard Cage, cook, states that the explosion was caused by the stopping of the doctor, by which the boilers were nearly dry and red hot.

W. Gill, a deck hand, says the fire was caused by a falling lamp from the cabin after the explosion, when the people all took to the barge, but the wreck of the cabin falling over on the barge it took fire, causing the people burned and maimed to rush into the water. The explosion blew the freight towards the barge, so that the hawser could not be cut.

The survivors speak in the warmest terms of the conduct of the people on shore, and the officers, crew and passengers of the "City of Cairo." Portions of the wreck have been passing here this evening.

WASHINGTON.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Following is a statement of the public debt up to July 31, 1870:

Outstanding	$2,475,863,457 83
Interest	34,519,847 57
Total	$2,510,323,305 40
Amount in Treasury—Coin	$ 102,930,266 29
" " Currency	38,068,623 20
Total	$ 140,998,829 49
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,369,324,476 00
Decrease of debt during past month	17,034,123 79
Decrease since March 1, 1870	69,604,991 17
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, amount outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	328,064 16
Interest paid by U. S.	8,815,345 49
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails	2,257,672 7
Balance of the interest paid by the United States	6,563,671 74

COMMISSIONER DELANO

Fell from a wagon at Mt. Vernon, on Friday, and fractured his right arm. The accident will confine him several weeks.

The following dispatch, by the cable, was received at the State Department yesterday morning:

To Secretary Fish, Washington:

The French Government now requires pass ports for all persons entering or leaving France.

(Signed) WASHBURNE, Pa

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Regular Democratic Nominee for Judge of Court of Appeals Elected.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 3.—Election returns from most of the counties are coming slowly. As a general thing the Democrats have elected their county tickets. Lindsay, the regular Democratic candidate, has been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals over R. K. Williams, the present incumbent, who ran as an Independent candidate, and received the Republican vote.

TELEGRAMS OF INTEREST.

James Harrison, of the firm of Chateau, Harrison & Valle, owners of Iron Mountain, and very extensive iron miners and manufacturers, died at St. Louis on Tuesday.

The fifth annual fair of the Tobacco Trade Association took place at Cincinnati yesterday. The attendance was large, and the number of entries up to previous fairs. Premiums were offered in thirteen classes.

The exposition of textile fabrics at Indianapolis was opened yesterday morning. A number of addresses were made by distinguished visitors. A considerable amount of goods and machinery has arrived, and there is every indication that the exposition will be a complete success.

Letter from the Venerable H. M. Brackenridge—An Old Man's Opinion of the War.

Our venerable and much esteemed friend, Mr. H. M. Brackenridge, well known to all our citizens, writes to us from his pleasant homestead at Natrona, where he is at present sojourning, peacefully enjoying the declining days of his long and eventful life, from which we make extracts as follows:

NATRONA, PA., July 30.

To the Editor of the Post:

MR. EDITOR: For the last six months I have led a life of almost entire seclusion, my only companions being my books, my daily reading of a general nature being THE POST and a German newspaper, the *Freiheit's Freund*. I do not say this to flatter you, but I sincerely believe that you are actuated by conscientious motives, not meaning to disparage others. I believe that you act on the opinions of the celebrated Curran and adopt the sentiment that the press should be the "historian, the witness and the judge"—at least in its facts and legitimate interpolations. Yet my mind, I think, is yet clear and unclouded although my physical organization has failed me, depriving me of the power of visiting and conversing with my friends.

We are on the eve of a great European war. What may be the issue God only knows, unless brought to a speedy termination, which should be if the nations are wise. The principal parties have old grudges to settle. The battle of Waterloo, and Blucher, must *be wiped out*—at least the French think so, and the Germans have their former victories to sustain and the new patriotism of Fatherland to establish, and what is with them a glorious cause, of the *new born nationality*, to maintain; with this we have no concern and ought to have no sympathy, if possible, but should steadily keep in view the wise saying of Franklin, which is *only as old as our Declaration of Independence*, "Where liberty dwells there is my country," or as it has been elegantly paraphrased and adopted in the German, "WO DIE FREIHEIT BLUHT DA IST MEIN VATERLAND."

We are all Americans by birth or adoption, but that adoption is one of choice and free will. It is true, we claim by the birthright of inheritance the general principles of freedom, extorted from King John by the Barons at Runnymede; *extorted, not for themselves*, but for the whole people of England; such at least is the opinion of Lord Coke. The words extorted from John in Latin are, "*Nullus liber homo capiatur aut imprisinatur, &c., &c.,*" enumerating other items of English liberty, and prohibitions of encroachments, "unless by the judgments of his peers or warrant of law."

No other European nation ever took so bold a step, and never will as long as there is a trace of the feudal system in practice. It is the will of the *governing* that prevails in Europe, and *not the will of the governed*. As long as this is the case they never can attain the blessing of freedom, and therefore, their *wars are all foreign to Americans*, and ought to be.

Closely allied to this leading principle there is another English and American's idea of justice unknown to European nations, and that is the principle that the accused in all criminal cases should be deemed innocent until the contrary appears, that is, throwing the proof of guilt on the accuser, like the proof of liberty on on the claimant of restriction. *The presumption of innocence and the presumption of freedom* being in favor of the assertor of innocence and the assertor of freedom. According to European systems the presumption is the other way; a man is presumed to be guilty because accused, he is presumed to be a political slave because his liberty is invaded; not so in this glorious land of freedom. But I am intruding.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

JOHN MCROBERTS, a member of the police force of this city, was before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, on Saturday, charged with assault and battery on oath of A. McCouch. The complaint was that the defendent had a grudge against the prosecutor, who is a car conductor, and that yesterday he went to the stable where he was employed and administered to him a severe beating, knocing down, kicking and otherwise abusing him. He was held to bail for court.

DR. J. M. SMITH, an old and respectable citizen, formerly Professor in a select school on Penn street, but lately a resident of Long Run, on the Connellsville Railroad, was charged on Saturday, before Alderman Floyd, by Sidney Ann Dennison, colored, with felonious assault and an attempt to commit rape, and by James Dennison, husband of Sidney Ann, with felonious assault, in attempting to shoot the said James. Alderman Floyd held Smith to bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which was promptly entered by Mr. Hartley, the harness man, the Dennisons procured fifty apiece to prosecute.

Mr. Smith is a gentleman of the best family connections, formerly kept a select school for boys on Penn street, and is well known in the community. We hope he may get safely through his tribulations.

Drowned—Inquest.

On Friday afternoon about four o'clock an accident occurred in the Monongahela river, opposite the Point, which resulted in the drowning of two men, and the narrow escape of five others. It appears that a party of six working men, from Temperanceville, hired a man named Joyce to row them across the Monongahela river, from a point just above Temperanceville, and when they were about the centre of the river Joyce attempted to cross the course of the ferry-boat Cussewago. He soon perceived that this experiment was a dangerous one, as the ferry-boat was under full headway, and he then attempted to pass the boat, but the skiff was struck and upset, and the occupants thrown into the river. The calls of the parties soon attracted assistance, and all but two were saved.

The two who were drowned were named respectively, Cain and John Connor. Connor leaves a wife and two children. He has for some time been employed as a watchman on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Michael Cain's body was recovered on Saturday near the place of drowning. Coroner Clawson was notified, and went to hold the inquest.

Just as he arrived, Connor's body was recovered. A jury was empanneled, and the inquest adjourned at ten o'clock until Sunday, when it re-assembled, and after hearing the testimony, found a verdict of "accidental" death.

(For The Post.)

Discovery of the New Planet—Atmospheric Changes and Phenomena.

For some time it has bewildered our astronomers, while making observations of the heavenly bodies, to account for certain disturbing causes in the planetary orbits. On last Saturday evening a Pittsburgh *Savan*, while on Troy Hill, observed a peculiar movement in the nebulæ surrounding one of the "Principal Rings" of *Mercury*. He immediately lifted a small object glass (schopen), and after a few minutes examination discovered a new planet, which he named "The Red Planet of War," rising upon the "Rhine." Unfortunately, owing to excitement, he broke his glass, and the "Planet" disappeared. However, he had time to make some examination of its surface. It showed signs of being inhabited. There appeared to be two large armies in battle array, one bearing the Prussian and the other the French colors. Each army had one million of men in line.

The Prussians had just received the resolutions of the Common Council of Pittsburgh, and were very much elated—announcing themselves to be in fact and deed the pure "Morgan Rattlers" by adoption. The French army not having time to translate into English, did not get the *spirit* or *sense* of these resolutions.

Our professor has promised to make another observation with a *larger* glass, and expects to be able to see more of this wonderful planet, and its "Ring." He says that the late severe storms of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and the sudden change in the temperature from hot to cold, owe their origin to this red planet. He conjectures that when it arrives in perihelion, its light will be sufficient to dispel the obscurity of the Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio.

RAIDER.

The Storm in Waynesburg.

WAYNESBURG, PA., July 27.

This place was visted to-day by the heaviest thunder storm of the season, during which a barn close by the town, belonging to Dr. James B. Hook, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It was a good barn and contained a large quantity of hay and grain, together with a fine buggy and harness, all of which were destroyed in a remarkably short time.

Two boys were in the building at the time, and though much stunned by the stroke, succeeded in making their escape. The loss is upwards of $1,000. During the past two weeks heavy rains and storms have been continually passing over this section, interfering considerably with the harvesting of hay and oats. Fires are reported to have been seen several nights, thought to have resulted from lightning, though we hear of nothing being destroyed beyond grain stacks.

This morning the masons began laying brick on the new Odd Fellow and Masonic Hall, and the work is being pushed forward rapidly.

CLIFTON.

An Immense Contract.

The most extensive contract ever awarded in this State was negotiated in Philadelphia, on Friday last, between the Central Improvement Company (of which Philip Collins, Esq., of this place, and his two brothers, Thomas and Peter are members), and the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, for the completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad from Shepherdstown, via Charlestown, Front Royal, Lexington, &c., to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Salem, a distance of 233 miles. The whole line, which will cost nearly $9,000,000, is to be completed and ready for the cars within two years, and our word for it there will be no failure, either in time or manner, on the part of a firm composed of such men as the Messrs. Collins.—*Cambria Freeman.*

Still Another.

The usual daily thunderstorm passed over the city thursday afternoon, commencing about one o'clock and continuing at intervals throughout the day and night. It was attended by about the same amount of thunder and lightning that has been noticed as being so destructive this season.

The chimney of a dwelling on Wylie street, near Federal, was struck, and the bricks knocked about the street in a manner highly suggestive to pedestrians.

A house on Chestnut street was struck and damaged to a trifling extent.

Hartgee and Keller's foundry, on the corner of Pine and West. Penn. Railroad, Eighth ward, Allegheny, was struck, the electric fluid passing down a cupola to the roof, thence along the roof, damaging it to some extent. This building is just across the street from the ruins of Wednesday night's fire, and it would seem that this locality is doomed to destruction.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Tate, on Palo Alto street, Allegheny, was struck, the lightning passing through the roof into an upper room, making its exit through a window. The roof was damaged to a considerable extent.

A frame house on Veto street was struck later in the day, and a large quantity of the roofing torn off. A hole was made in the roofing, through which the rain poured in torrents, damaging the room to some extent.

The Franklin Brewery in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny, was struck and set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

The Ellsworth engine-house was also struck but sustained no damage further than the misplacing of half a dozen shingles.

Pennsylvania Patents.

Following is a list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending July 26, 1870:

No. 105,647—Sewing Machine; Moses N. Clark, Harrison City.

Design, No. 4,259—Lamps; James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.

No. 4,261—Glassware; Wm. M. Kirchner, Pittsburgh. Assignor to National Glass Company, Bellaire, Ohio.

Postoffice Changes.

The Postmaster-General has made the following new arrangements in this State:

Separating Office—The Postmaster-General has declared Tyrone, Pa., to be a separating office from August 1st, and allow the Postmaster $200 per annum for clerical duties.

An office is established at Pine Summit, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and Richard W. Lyons appointed Postmaster.

Office at Burns' Mills, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, is re-established, and Alexander T. Burns appointed Postmaster.

THE HARVEST.

Reports from Various Quarters.

From our exchanges we clip the following statement of the bountiful harvest from different sections of the country.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Register*, in speaking of the appearance of the harvest in the New Creek Valley, says: On either hand the wheat shocks and hay cocks stood so thick that there would seem to be hardly enough room to drive a wagon between them, while the great fields of corn waved their green banners in the morning sun as if proclaiming "Peace hath her victories as well as war, and here Peace and Plenty reign together."

The Somerset *Standard* says: The grain crop is very large throughout this county, and is all cut. The busy farmers are already storing away in their barns the abundant yield.

The Sunbury *Gazette* says: The farmers of our neighborhood are, with a few exceptions, done harvesting. The wheat crop is not as good as was anticipated a few months ago; the wheat stood thinly, and the heads are not well filled. Grass was plenty, and in the first part of the season, good hay was made, but afterward much hay was hauled in before it was completely cured, on account of the weather.

From the Morgantown, West Virginia, *Constitution* we learn that wheat in the vicinity of Laurel Point is good. Oats and grass are going to be very heavy.

The *Old Commonwealth* (Harrisburg, Va.,) says: Our farmers have gathered their harvests, and many of them are already engaged in threshing their wheat. So far as we have been able to learn, the grain yields well and is of a good quality. The crop is at least a good average one. Corn continues to look exceedingly well.

The Chatham, Va., *Tribune* says: We learn that the prospect for a crop of corn and tobacco is very fine all over the country. The farmers tell us that the season so far has been all that they could desire, and the prospect for a crop was never better.

The Danville, Va., *Register* says: The oat crop has now been fully harvested in this section of country, and we believe it is generally pronounced the best yield of that cereal that has been gathered for several years.

The Piedmont, Va., *Virginian* says: The farmers in this section have finished the oat harvest, and are more than satisfied with the crop. It is the finest that has been made for many years.

The harvest in the vicinity is about ended, and our farmers have certainly realized one of the most abundant harvests which has been gathered in for a number of years. The oats and grass, owing to the recent rains, will be harvested with some difficulty.—*Erie Dispatch.*

Western Pennsylvania has rarely been so generally blest with bountiful crops. The wheat is already harvested, and the farmers have secured more than an average crop, the berry being plump and the ears well filled. The hay crop is very abundant in all sections, and in the southern counties the greater portion is already safely cured and housed. In some localities the supply promises to be so abundant that the finest fields of clover are being plowed down or pastured off—a course believed by many good farmers to be the most profitable. In every direction the prospect is very encouraging, substantial improvements are going up on all sides, and remunerative employment is furnished to every applicant, so that the signs of poverty are scarcely ever seen.—*Meadville Republican.*

The wheat and rye harvest in this section is over, and while the rye is not so good the wheat crop is abundant. The oats will be an immense crop but a little hard in places to gather, as it has lodged considerably. Potatoes are abundant, and unless the August sun injures it the buckwheat will be good, while the corn was never so promising for a good yield. Taken altogether this has been a fruitful year and all have reason to be thankful to God for it.—*Butler Herald.*

The wheat and oats crop in Fayette county is very good, but the grass crop is light, and the corn, unless the weather should be very seasonable from this out, will be short.—*Genius of Liberty.*

The farmers in this section have completed their harvest and speak in glowing terms of the bountifulness of the yield.—*Indiana Democrat.*

The late rain storms have damaged to some extent the oats, and greatly interfered with the taking off of the crop. The wheat harvest was put in the barns in good order, and on all sides come up the joyous words of abundance.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

NEIGHBORHOOD ITEMS.

WHO NEXT.—On Thursday of last week, while Eva, daughter of Jos. Peters, of Steubenville, was lighting a fire by pouring oil on it from a tin can filled with kerosene, the oil ignited and exploded the can, and the clothing of the girl catching fire therefrom, she was so badly burned before the flames could be extinguished that death ensued in three hours afterward. Her hoops were rendered almost red hot by the fire. The deceased was aged about seventeen years.

DEATH OF A PITTSBURGHER.—The Johnstown correspondent of the Ebensburg *Alleghenian* says: "A man named Hennehan came hence from Pittsburgh a few days ago, to visit a relative residing here. Shortly after his arrival, he took suddenly ill, and in a few hours thereafter he was a corpse."

THE Williamsport *Sun* says: "Mrs. and Mr. Samuel Barto, of Nippenose township, in this county, have twin sons, only five months old, who can talk quite plainly. This is making an early beginning, especially for that *gender*. It would not be so astonishing if they were of the other sex."

ON Sunday last a child of Henry Weaver, of Point township, Northumberland county, was accidentally drowned in a spring near the house. We did not learn the age of the child.

THE Oil City *Times* of Saturday has the following oil items: The Donaghy well, located on the J. S. McCray farm, was pumping yesterday at the rate of 310 barrels per day. It is the largest producing well in the oil regions.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from five to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

Only a Few Pimples.

TRUE, THERE MAY BE ONLY A FEW pimples or blotches appear on the surface of the skin, but they indicate a corrupt state of the blood; and as the blood is the life of the body, nature assists it to expel or throw the impure matter to the surface. But often the infection is too much, and nature is made powerless. It is then that the

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

Becomes potent in eradicating the foul taint or impurity from the system. The folly of neglecting to cleanse the body upon the first appearance of trouble, is too well understood by those who have suffered. Attend then to those pimples, and it may save much trouble, as well as many unpleasant remarks.

Price, $1 25 per bottle. Sold by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Special Agt.
No. 84 Market Street,

A BRILLIANT DISCOVERY.—"Mercy is," says Shakespeare, "like the gentle dew from heaven." PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is as clear and transparent. Gray hair can be gradually restored to any natural shade with this fluid. Of all the triumphs of chemistry, this is the most important. No sediment. Sold by all druggists.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PHYSICIANS AND CLERGYMEN testify to the merits of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

In restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best

HAIR DRESSING

ever used. It removes Dandruff and all Scurvy Eruptions. It does not stain the skin.

Our treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

CANDIDATES.

Announcements in this column Ten Dollars each to expire on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

MOSES P. WALSH,

Of Chartiers township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER,

ALD. W. N. FLEMING,

Of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.

T. C. RAFFERTY,

Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

SAMUEL CAMERON,

Of the Fifteenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES IRVIN,

Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I. W. BAUSMAN,

Of Scott Township, subject to the rules of the Democratic Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association.
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jul6.6MW.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and quieting medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITAL or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites. It will cure in every case. Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.

may14:1yw

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AND

MOORHOUSE,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

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SHETLAND SHAWLS,

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SHAWLS,

LACE MANTLES!

REDUCED PRICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—FIVE good men wanted to sell the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a salary, in the city. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jul23 d-T.TH&S:3w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two good salesmen wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country on a salary. Horses and wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. d-T.TH&S:3w

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from the effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep15:1y

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1y-w-sp

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Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Strictly Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines and Liquors, &c.,

Paints, Lead, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Benzine, Carbon Oil Neats Foot Oil, W. B. W. Oil, Paint, Varnish, and White Wash Brushes; Glaziers' Tacks, Putty, &c.

Trusses, Braces, Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneelets, Anklets, Infant Trusses and Bandages, &c., &c.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS—Sea Moss Farine, Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, and Comsteck's Rational Food.

N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

A. Torrence & Co.

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their 1-cent'ury Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dri d and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varie_les.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree-ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

FOR SALE BY DICK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DICKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh
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Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails.

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately. No poisonous medicine used. No sore feet after operating. ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 12 m., and 1 to 3½ p.m., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place.

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.
DR. D. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of $3.

feb19:w

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Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.

This institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals.

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GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 35 Arthur street.

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CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

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oct7

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel McClean, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county,—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. R. McCLEAN,
e 186w-w Executor.

A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.—I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a Genuine Vegetable Balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face.

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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cure, by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Biotches, Bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling Inflamation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barreuness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that speciality than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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Hives can be seen at all the leading Agricultural Houses. Italian Queen Bees for Sale. Send for circular. ap9:3mw

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—THE UNdersigned, executor of JOHN FLANEGIN, deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will set at public sale, on the premises, in Clinton, said county, on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1870, at 2 P. M., the following described house and lot in the said village of Clinton, to-wit: The lot fronts on the main street about 66 feet, adjoining lots of Stephen Campbell and A. Purdy, and runs back to the School House lot, about 8 or 10 perches, on which are erected a one story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other out buildings; being the same premises occupied by the said John Flanegin at the time of his decease.

JOHN MOODY, Executor.
JULY 6th, 1870. jy9-3tw

THE SOUTHERN CRY OF DISTRESS

The Outrages in North Carolina—Holden and his Crew—Robbery in all the Southern States—Complicity of the Administration.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun, Rad.]

WASHINGTON, July 25—The state of things in North Carolina is deplorable in the last degree, and has been brought about by a political conspiracy contrived between the extremists in Congress and Gov. Holden at Raleigh. Legislation in the last days of the session was adopted, as an electioneering trick, which will yet react against those who resorted to the desperate expedient, by which personal liberty is outraged, and the rights of the citizens are trampled under foot by reckless marauders like "Col. Kirk," who have been hired to commit these crimes.

There is not a more orderly law-abiding, or excellent population in the whole country than is to be found in the State of North Carolina, But the people are adverse to Gov. Holden and his despotic and plundering gang. They intended to manifest that opposition at the ballot-box, and the knowledge that such a condemnation was certain induced Holden to adopt these arbitrary and infamous measures for the purpose of preventing any popular expression against him. And he has been upheld by the extremists in Congress and by the President, both of whom would carry the elections by any means however flagrant.

Like most of the men who are not carpet baggers, and who now occupy positions of prominence in the South, Holden was originally one of the most violent secessionists in North Carolina, at the time when such men as Graham, Brown, Barringer, and the like, were striving to preserve peace, and to keep the State in the Union. Holden denounced them as "traitors," because they resisted his treasonable designs; and now, when he is converted, from interest, to the other extreme, he is equally lavish in abuse of upright men, the latchet of whose shoe he is unworthy to loose.

The people of North Carolina, like all the reconstructed States, have been robbed by organized bands of thieves in the State Government and Legislature, who have saddled enormous debts upon the Treasury and devised the most monstrous schemes for enriching themselves and their partisans. Knowing that a day of retribution is nigh at hand, they have not scrupled at any means to keep possession of power, until other projects may be passed and the State left penniless, overwhelmed with debt and taxation. This is the secret of Holden's present tyranny, in which the Administration is equally criminal.

Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, have all been robbed by the same system, and an enormous indebtedness piled up, for which there is nothing to show but the suddenly acquired wealth of Governors and other official bandits who have devoted themselves to acquisition. When the real people of these States get possession of their own affairs, there will be a terrible reckoning with the plunderers and their confederates.

Take a single illustration of the barefaced rascality of the bogus Legislatures which pretend to govern these communities. An act was recently passed in Texas by which the city of Galveston is required to expend five millions of dollars in laying down the Nicolson pavement! And this was only one of a multitude of thieving laws, by which tens of millions of debt have been created by statute through a combination of the lobby and the Legislature.

Groaning under taxation, disfranchised, governed by thieves, represented by carpet baggers in Congress, and by ignorant negroes in the legislature, allowed no voice in the management of their own affairs, denounced as rebels by jobbing and corrupt demagogues who trade upon that capital, excluded from any influence in the Governments at home or abroad, is it unreasonable after five years of proclaimed peace that the people of the reconstructed States should complain of the despotism by which they are ruled, or prefer a return to military control to the vulgar and venal discipline to which they have been and are still subjected?

There has been no general amnesty such as was promised, and even the petitions for relief from disability of honorable and distinguished men have been discarded and insulted by those who are loudest in professions of reconciliation. General Grant turns a deaf ear to all remonstrances on this subject. He will hear no voice but such as favors his renomination for President, and supports the policy of his favorites. The peace and happiness of the States count for nothing with him.

SPECTATOR.

State Fairs.

The following are the dates and places at which the State Fairs, so far announced, are to be held this year:

Ohio, Springfield, September 12—16.
Iowa, Keokuk, September 12—16.
Central Michigan, Lansing, September 14—16.
Minnesota, Winona, September 20—23.
Michigan, Jackson, September 20—23.
Nebraska, Brownsville, September 20—23.
Kansas, Fort Scott, September 27—30.
Pennsylvania, Scranton, September 27—30.
New York, Utica, September 27—30.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, September 27—30.
Illinois, Decatur, September 20 to October 1.
Ontario Provincial, Toronto, October 3—7.
Indiana, Indianapolis, October 3—8.
Kentucky, Henderson, October 4—9.
Arkansas, Little Rock, October 11—14.
Georgia, Atlanta, October 19—26.

Blair County Nominations.

The Democracy met in convention at Hollidaysburg on Wednesday and nominated the following:

State Senate, Colonel John C. Everhart, subject to the decision of the conferees of the district; Assembly, Wm. Smith; Prothonotary, Joseph H. Blackburn; Sheriff, John B. Warfel; Associate Judges, John McClelland and W. A. Brooks; Treasurer, Jacob Mattern; County Commissioner, John H. Hileman; Poor Director, John E. Bowman; Jury Commissioner, Matthew Stewart; Auditor, John E. Burchinell, Messrs. W. Jackson, Samuel Lloyd and James H. Patterson were selected Congressional Conferees. S. J. Woodcock was made Chairman of the County Committee.

The following white man's resolution was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That, in the language of Stephen A. Douglas, we believe this to be a white man's government, formed by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever; and so believing we are opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment, which was conceived in iniquity and adopted by force at the point of the bayonet, in opposition to the wishes of the people and in violation of the Constitution not only of the State of Pennsylvania, but of the United States.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

DEFEAT OF A FRENCH FORCE.

BERLIN, July 29.—A detachment of French troops, consisting of three companies of infantry and eighty horsemen, attacked half a regiment of Prussian infantry at Volklingen. The French troops were repulsed with a loss of one officer and eight men. One Prussian soldier was wounded. Volklingen is about two miles from Saarbrucken.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY CONCENTRATING.

COBLENTZ, July 29.—The Prussians are massing in force toward Neuwied, about eight miles from this city. The concentration of troops in that quarter and the vicinity of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is very great, and the Divisions are held in readiness to march to the north or south.

THE FRENCH ARE ADVANCING.

Large bodies of French troops are leaving the camp at Metz taking a northeasterly direction. This indicates a move toward the defences of Saarlouis.

NAPOLEON AT THE HEAD OF HIS ARMY.

METZ, DEPARTMENT OF THE MOZELLE, July 29—The Emperor Napoleon arrived here last evening by a special train from St. Cloud. He was greeted upon his arrival by a deputation of Generals of divisions stationed here, and on being conducted to his headquarters was enthusiastically received by the troops with vociferous cheering, vivas and other demonstrations of loyalty.

PLON-PLON.

Prince Napoleon, who has arrived at Metz, has been attached to the staff of Napoleon with an independent command.

THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS TROOPS.

On assuming command in person, the Emperor issued the following proclamation:

AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, METZ, July, 28.

SOLDIERS—I come to take my place at your head to defend the honor and soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed of European countries; but other countries as valiant as they have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to-day. The war, which now commences, will be long and hotly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged with abstracts and thick with fortresses, but nothing is beyond persevering efforts. Soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico, you will prove once more what a French army is able to accomplish, as cemented by sentiments of duty, maintained by discipline, influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers, we will find upon it the glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with pledges, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each one do his duty, and the God of battles will be with us.

A PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

SAARBRUCK, July 31.—Early this morning a large force of Bazain's Division and four pieces of artillery advanced to their position, apparently with a view of dislodging the Prussians. They met a force of volunteer guards, who had taken a position a mile and a half from Saarbruck. The Prussians attacked the enemy with vigor, and after a sharp engagement the French were repulsed and retreated, leaving one gun and losing twenty men. The Prussians lost eight men.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

LONDON, Juy 31.—There are rumors of fighting to-day in the vicinity of Forbach.

WAR BUDGET.

The excitement over England's position continues, and the Government policy is denounced. It is thought the Government will introduce a supplementary war budget.

NO NEWS.

PARIS, July 31.—The French war office has received no advices of any engagement or movement of the troops in force up to one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The sanitary condition of the army is excellent.

NEEDLE GUN VERSUS CHASSEPOT.

It is reported that a skirmish on the 26th gave some idea of the comparative merits of the Needle gun and Chassepot, though owing to the shortness of the affair the test was not complete. The Prussians commenced fire at a distance of 800 metres and their fire fell short 100 metres. The French fired almost simultaneously and some Prussians were killed.

OLLIVIER.

Minister Ollivier informed the representatives of the press yesterday, that the government will place no restrictions on the publication of a report of accomplished facts. The Emperor never approved or accepted the basis of the so-called secret treaty alleged to have been drawn up by Count Benedetti, and Bismarck's prompting idea was actually odious to him.

THE BANK OF FRANCE

Has raised its rates of discount to five per cent.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Of Paris is placed under command of Bar guay d' Hilliers.

SEVERAL FRENCH PRIESTS

Were arrested on the German frontiers on a charge of sending plans of the fortresses to the enemy.

THE PARIS JOURNALS

Call attention to the fact that no contradiction has appeared of the statement made that the French Government sought, through Lord Clarendon, to effect a general disarmament, which Bismarck refused to accede to.

BISMARCK'S VERSION OF THE SECRET TEEATY.

BERLIN, July 31.—The *Anzeiger*, publishes a circular addressed by Count Bismarck, on the 29th inst., to the representatives of Prussia at the Courts of neutral powers. The document gives the following expose of the secret treaty between France and Prussia. Before the Danish war, says Count Bismarck, the French legation at Berlin urged an alliance between France and Prussia for the purpose of mutual aggrandisement. France anticipated a war with Austria as a consequence of the Danish war, and made overtures relative to the restoration of the Luxembourg frontier of 1814, and the acquisition of Saarburg and Landau, while a broader settlement of the boundary question on the basis of language was not to be excluded. These instances in May, 1866, took the form of propositions for an alliance offensive and defensive, the manuscript original of which is in the foreign office here.

These propositions are as follows:

First—Should a Congress of the Powers assemble Italy is to have Venetia and the Prussia Duchies.

Second—Should the Congress disagree, an alliance offensive and defensive will be made between France and Prussia.

Third—Prussia is to open hostilities against Austria within ten days after the dissolution of the Congress.

Fourth—Should no Congress meet Prussia is to attack Austria within thirty days after the signature of the present treaty.

Fifth—Napoleon is to begin hostilities against Austria as soon as Prussia begins dispatching 300,000 men during the first month across the Rhine

Sixth—No separate treaty shall be made by either Power with Austria when a joint treaty is made. The following are to be the conditions:

First—Venetia to go to Italy.

Second—Prussia is to select German territory at will for annexation. The number of inhabitants is not to exceed eight millions of souls, the territory thus acquired to become part of the kingdom of Prussia, without legal rights.

Third—France is to have a liberal share of the Rhine provinces.

Seventh—A military and maritime alliance is to be made between France and Prussia to which Italy may be a party should she desire.

This programme, the circular states, was repeated in June 1866, in spite of the threatening urgency of France. The proposals were incessantly renewed with modifications sacrificing Belgium and South Germany, but were never seriously entertained by Prussia. For the sake of peace, however, it was thought best to leave Napoleon to his delusions. No word implying approval was returned. Time was counted on to revolutionize France and extinguish the scheme, hence the long delay and silence.

THE BALL OPENED.

PARIS, July 31.—Fighting between the Prussian and French forces has commenced in Baden. There are four Prussian corps on the Rhine. The enemy have missed the banks of the river. Families are leaving Baden for Switzerland.

THE POPE TO RETIRE TO MALTA.

ROME, June 30.—In case of the cession of the Papal States to Italy, the Pope will leave Rome and retire to Malta until the close of the war.

SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PRUSSIANS IN THE FIELD.

PARIS, July 30.—The French journals say the Prussians have three hundred thousand men at Treves; one hundred thousand in the Black Forest; one hundred thousand near Mayence; one hundred thousand in Schleswig, and about eighty thousand near Berlin. The triangle between Treves, Mayence and the river Lantern is well filled with soldiers.

WHERE THE PRUSSIANS PROPOSE TO CROSS.

LONDON, July 30.—It is now thought that the Prussian army proposes to cross the Rhine from Baden into France, near Huningue, two miles below Basle. There is much activity in German military circles to-day.

OLLIVIER AND THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH EDITORS.

PARIS, July 30.—Emile Ollivier, Prime Minister, had an interview yesterday with the principal editors of Paris, during which he explained the position of the Government on several questions relating to Prussia. He gave some explanation of the secret treaty project, that Benedetti had previously given, and also relative to measures taken by the Cabinet some time ago to effect a general disarmament. He said these efforts were merely intermediary to those of Earl Clarendon for a like purpose. Bismarck replied to Earl Clarendon that King William refused absolutely to disarm. Ollivier said he gave the honor of his name and that of his colleagues that no offer was made to Prussia other than that made by Earl Clarendon. On the Italian question Ollivier said: "It has seemed equitable and useful to the French Government to evacuate Rome. Equitable because Italy kept her promises, and useful because by keeping her promises it unites us more closely with Italy and Austria."

ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

MADRID, July 30.—While it is denied that France asked Spain to form a treaty of alliance, it is said that Olaaga has already committed himself to the project and urged its propriety here.

BENEDETTI'S EXPLANATION OF THE SECRET TREATY.

PARIS July 80.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes Count Benedetti's explanation of the secret treaty affair. It is well known that Bismarck made France an offer, both before and after the war with Austria. The substance of this offer was that France should take Belgium as compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The Emperor in all cases declined the propositions. The very moment the treaty of Prague was concluded, Bismarck again betrayed a desire to restore equilibrium and made several proposals looking to a combination affecting the integrity of the States bordering on France. During one of these conversations, Bismarck dictated to Benedetti this secret treaty project, which has just been made public and which Bismarck has kept ever since. This accounts for the handwriting. Benedetti gave notice of the contents of the proposed treaty to the Emperor's Government at the time, but the proposition was promptly rejected. Benedetti adds that the King of Prussia was not favorable to Bismarck's plans.

"LITTLE PHIL."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Dr. Evans, an American resident of Paris, is authorized to reject the offer of Gen. P. H. Sheridan and other Americans, who were said to have been anxious to serve against Prussia. The French wanted General Sheridan authorized to go as a professional spectator, but this, too, was rejected by the Government.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

THE STEAMSHIPS BREMEN

And Baltimore, recently arrived at Southampton will discharge their cargoes there and not attempt to reach Bremen at present.

MOTLEY'S RECALL.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Times* has an article on the recall of Mr. Motley. The writer says that fickleness is the reproach of Rep ublics. Motley has been here two years, long enough to be endeared to every Englishman, and now is recalled. Motley is respected, not particularly because he is an American, but as a man. It is a matter of congratulation that his recal, however unworthy the motive, gives him back to literature.

FURTHER RUMORS

Are in circulation that the Catholics of Austria will embrace protestantism unless the doctrine of Papal Infallibility is considerably qualified.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Is quietly but actively preparing to meet any emergency. All dock yards and arsenals are busy day and night. Supplementary estimates for the army and navy are expected.

THE DISCOUNT DEMAND

At the Bank of England is rapidly diminishing.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 29.—Rev. Henry Grifin Williams, Professor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, died there yesterday.

PARLIAMENT

Is to adjourn on the 11th of August.

MAILS DETAINED.

LONDON, July 29.—Owing to the detention in the Irish Channel the London passengers and news parcels intended to go forward by the Idaho were left behind at Queenstown, and will be forwarded by the Cunard steamer.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* denies the rumor that the Bank of France asked permission to suspend specie payment temporarily.

NOT SO.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* says of the efforts that have been made to create the impression that a scheme has been broached for the issue of paper money by the bank of France, and that the bank is inclined to favor it, that nothing can be further from the truth.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 29.—The advance in the rate of interest at the Bank to five per cent. was a precautionary measure rather than a proof of the actual scarcity of money. There have been failures at the Stock Exchange during the war panic. The depression in the Liverpool market is still very great.

The *Times* says the drain of gold is subsiding. The amount now on the way here from New York will go a long way to counteract the tendency of pressure in the money market.

Street rumors of successful negotiations between Lord Lyons and Duke de Grammont at Paris, whereby the preservation of peace is assured, are again in circulation to-day, but are not generally credited.

The panic at the Exchange continues.

Six more failures were announced to-day.

A CRIME.

An Insane Father Shoots His Son—The Child Will Die—The Parent Arrested.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, July 31. — Yesterday morning about three o'clock Willliam Seupe, a German, living in the southeast corner of Green township, about five miles from the city, made a murderous assault upon his son Frank, aged nineteen years. Seupe's wife had just returned from market, where she had been unsuccessful in disposing of all her produce. Seupe began to scold and abuse her, when Frank came up and remonstated with him. Seupe seized the shot gun, pointed it at his son and snapped a cap. Frank's hat fell off as he was running away, and he came back to get it, and his father leveled the gun again, and this time shot his son, the charge tearing away a great quantity of flesh from his chest, under the right arm. Seupe at once sent for a physician, and when the police went after midnight to arrest him, he was asleep at his door. His son is said to be mortally wounded. Seupe says he will not live after his son dies. The father sent a letter to his family from the station house this morning, asking his son's forgiveness and concluding thus: "The writer is long and it burns."

The United States Circuit Court in Chicago, on Saturday, rendered a decision denying the injunction asked by Silas F. Miller, of Louisville, to restrain the Chicago City Railway Company from laying their track on South Clark street. The company ten years ago obtained a charter allowing it to lay tracks on this street, and a few days ago, when the street was being repaired, they put down a portion of the track. The property holders were greatly excited and determined to prevent it, but this decision shows that the ordinance allows the track to be laid any time previous to next November. Cars will soon run a mile on that street.

WASHINGTON.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

SCHOEPPE'S PARDON.

Information has been received here to the effect that German physicians and surgeons will be welcomed in the camps of the Prussian army, and Governor Geary is to be asked to pardon Dr. Schœppe so that he can go to Prussia; but it is very doubtful whether the King would put him in the army.

WAR VESSELS READY FOR SEA.

During the coming month about fifty war vessels will be ready for sea. There is great difficulty in getting men, but it is believed that the war fever will render recruiting active.

JEFF. DAVIS GOING TO EUROPE.

Jeff. Davis is preparing to make a trip to Europe, where he will visit the seat of war.

MUTILATED CURRENCY DESTROYED.

Over half a million dollars of mutilated currency was destroyed at the Treasury Department during the past week.

MINISTER TO CHILI.

General Kilpatrick will arrive here from Chili next month. Our new minister to that country has arrived at Rio Janeiro.

PENSIONS ILLEGALLY RECEIVED.

It is said that Butler, of Tennessee, and Wimpy, of Georgia, will be arrested on the charge of receiving pensions illegally.

CONGRESSMAN WHITTEMORE REPUDIATED.

In South Carolina the State Convention have repudiated Whittemore for any office.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue for the month was nearly twenty-one million dollars.

THE SECRETARY

To-day awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company the lease of the privilege of taking fur and seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George during the period of twenty years.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW York, July 31.—The Nathans murder remains a mystery. Many people believe a son of the victim is the criminal, while another theory is that the murdered banker was followed from Morristown, New Jersey, by an unknown man, who concealed himself in the house for the purpose of robbery. It is probable that no real clue to the affair is yet in the possession of the police.

The Irish Catholics are said to be organizing to prevent the Orangemen from celebrating the fifth of August.

The brig Cairo, laden with sugar, has been run into Perth Amboy in violation of the quarantine regulations, and is in the hands of an armed posse, put on board by the health officer of the city to defend her against the New York City authorities.

Four hundred extra men have been engaged at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to fit out the steamers Albany, Minnesota, Tennessee and Massachusetts.

Dexter trotted half a mile in 1:6¾ to the road wagon.

Taylor's saw mill, at Morrisville, was burned yesterday. Loss ten thousand dollars, partly insured.

Mortuary Testimonial to General (Stonewall) Jackson.

We understand that a contract has finally been completed between the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Militar y Institute, through its Superintendent, General Francis H. Smith, for the completion of the colossal equestrain statue of General Stonewall Jackson, which was originally ordered by friends of the deceased of Fred'k Volck, the sculptor, in 1863. The model is already completed, and is now at Munich. It is intended to cast it forthswith in bronze, at the foundry in Stuttgard, and when completed; it is to be placed on the parade ground of the Military Institute at Lexington.

It is also contemplated to erect on the grounds of the Institute a memorial chapel which, it is proposed, shall contain a marble statue of the General, after the design submitted by Volck, and which represents him as one of the teachers of the Institute—a position he occupied for some fourteen years. An effort is now being made to collect the necessary funds for this latter purpose. A considerable sum has already been promised in various Northern States, and some subscriptions received.

The Board of Visitors earnestly solicit further aid from the friends and admirers of the deceased General.—*Balt. Gazette.*

THE President has appointed one D. B. Keim, a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, as a sort of government spy, whose duties are to go to Europe and look into the prices of wines, silks, laces, &c. He is also to examine the invoices certified by United States consuls in various localities in Europe, and see that they are about what he considered a fair average price. He is to get for this service a salary of $5,000 per annum with payment of expenses. The opportunities afforded by this position for levying black mail are excellent. Merchants and importers who do not care about having their invoices interfered with by this Government spy, will always be ready to stop his prying into their affairs by paying him a handsome fee. This Keim is the same who, during the Atlanta campaign, was ordered by General Thomas to be tried by a drum head court martial and executed, for having published in the *Herald* the fact that Thomas had obtained possession of the Confederate signal code. He escaped death only through the intercession of powerful political and military friends. Such is the man to whom the President has given this roving commission as an agent of the Government in Europe.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

—An adroit swindler, taking advantage of the desire lately evinced by traders of having their photographs displayed in frames at every hotel in the country; "colledted" upwards of $1,000 from one town in Connecticut for that purpose. It looks very like seeing one's own chickens come home to roost, when the people of the Nutmeg State permit themselves to be dealt with in this way.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSES.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens Defends the Historical Correctness of his Book—His Letter to the Hon. E. Barksdale.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens writes the following concerning his account of the battle of Manassas, the accuracy of which had been rather impugned by Maj. Heister:

LIBERTY HALL,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, July 6, 1870.

HON. E. BARKSDALE:

DEAR SIR:—In the *Clarion* I see an editorial headed "The Battle of Manasses," &c., which requires a notice from me.

You will pardon me, I trust, for saying that I feel quite sure if you had seen what is stated in the second volume of my book upon the war, now being issued from the press, you would not have expressed yourself as you did in this article; and that you may know exactly what my statement in the book is upon the subject of the advance of the Confederate army, after the battle of Manasses, I send you an accurate extract from it (pages 488—489) as follows:

Major Heister—One thing, Mr. Stephens, I would like to know just at this point, and that is, why Generals Johnston and Beauregard remained entirely inactive at Manassas during the whole fall after the rout of General McDowell's army on the 21st of July? Why did they not push on to Washington? They must have had a very large force early in the fall, and flushed with victory as they were, it has always been a mystery to me why they stood so perfectly quiet until McClellan's new army was organized almost within their sight. Can you explain this?

Mr. Stephens—I do not know that I can. With the military operations, as I have said before, it is not my purpose to deal, except in so far as they bear upon the questions which we have directly in hand. A great deal has been said and written upon the subject of your inquiry. It has been said that Thomas J. Jackson, who afterwards became so famous under the appellation of "Stonewall," and who was the Col. of that name so favorably mentioned in Gen. Johnson's report of the battle of the 21st of July, was urged for an immediate pressing forward to Washington. Some think his views were right. My own opinion, from the reports of both Gen. Johnston and Gen. Beauregard, as well as from other sources, is, that a movement at that time was altogether impracticable. As to the state of things afterwards, that is a different question. All I know upon that point is, that General Johnson did wish to make some movement of the sort in the early part of the fall, when he was better prepared. Not, however, with the forces he then had, for they did not exceed forty thousand effective men, while McClellan had over fifty thousand when he took command at Washington on the 27th of July. Johnston's plan was to concentrate as quickly as possible a force sufficient for this purpose, which could be done only by leaving bare remote points then defended. For this object a council of war was held at Manassas. Mr. Davis went up from Richmond. He met Gens. Johnston, Beauregard and Gustavus W. Smith in his council. Gen. Beauregard had been promoted to the rank of full General for his gallantry and great service on the 21st of July. Gen. Smith at the time commanded a division of this army, with the rank of major general. He was a graduate of West Point, and recognized as an officer of great merit.

"The result of the council of war so held was the disapproval by Mr. Davis of the policy suggested. Upon the merits of the views presented, for or against its adoption, I have no speculative opinions to express. Of course, all that could now be said on the subject would amount to nothing but speculations. Gen. Beauregard was, not very long afterward, transferred to a command in the West. This is all the explanation I can give of the matter you inquire about.

The foregoing extract, (which contains all that is said in the Book on the subject of your special comments in the article referred to,) I have had made, and verified from the work itself; and send it to you with a request that you will present it, with this letter, to your readers. I deeply regret that I have not a spare copy of the volume to send you, that you may have the entire work before you in making any future comments upon this, or any other part of it, in combating any statement or position of mine, when truth is the object, it is essential to refer to the text itself and not to commentaries of others upon it.

In this instance I think you will readily admit there is no error in the statement as it stands in the book. There is certainly not the slightest inconsistency or discrepancy between it and any fact brought to light by the correspondence you published, for the first time between President Davis and General Joseph E. Johnston. The facts in this instance, as in all others, as I understand them, are exactly as I have stated them, and so I think you will find them to be upon close examination and full investigation.

Of one thing you may rest assured, the great object with me throughout the work was the vindication of the truth of history, and if it be shown that I have fallen into error upon any point, however small or minor, it will be most cheerfully corrected in all subsequent editions.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Life in Eden.

Apropos of Adam and Eve, somebody—doubtless an old bach, or discontented Bendict—inquires why, when Eve was manufactured from a spare rib, a servant maid wasn't created at the same time, to wait upon her. To which somebody else, probably a woman, answers thusly:

"Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, button to be sewed on, or a glove to mend 'right away, quick, now!' Because he never read the newspapers until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then, stretching himself out, yawned 'Ain't supper most ready, my dear?' Not he. He made the fire, and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else that he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the pigs, and looked after the chickens himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates, and the mango season was over. He never stayed out till 11 o'clock to a ward meeting, hurrahing for an out and out candidate, and then scolded because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never played billiards, rolled ten-pins and drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with tobacco smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he did not think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and was not under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a woman's cares a little. That's the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it was the reason that her fair descendants did."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting on Saturday.

As will be noticed by the call of the Chairman, a meeting of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee will be held on Saturday, August 6th, at eleven o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

Annual Address by Hon. A. K. McClure—Ideal and Actual Life.

Last evening Hon. A. K. McClure delivered the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, at Washington, to a large and highly appreciative audience. It was a most brilliant effort and we regret that our limited space this morning forbids its publication entire. Hence, we are only enabled to make a few brief extracts from it.

His subject was "Life: The Ideal and the Actual." After introducing the subject, Mr. McClure said:

I come not to complain of your dream life. When you go hence to begin the battle of the world it must go with you. I know how you would blush to own the Ideal achievements with which it brightens your lives, and how pedantic orators affect to despise it. But let me assure you that it is a part of every life—of childhood, of manhood, of ripened years, of withered age; and it is life's crowning mercy to them all. The unlettered heathen bows before its altar, and the most learned are its worshippers. It is the perpetual sunshine of youth. It is the softened bow of promise that ever appears as the wild dreams of youth have vanished; and when childhood kindly comes again to lead the tottering frame gently to the shore, it is an unfailing well-spring of happiness. When the ideal ceases to be worshipped, life ceases to be tolerable. We read each day the sad story of those from whom hope has fled. Their ideal life was ended—that is all. Their actual life, brought face to face with sin or disappointment—and no angel-dream of a better day—could not be borne, and they pass from amongst us.

I shall disturb your college dreams somewhat; but it is best that I should. It will be but a passing cloud, and you will welcome your dreams again. I would not have you cherish the ideal any less, but remember that the actual will at times confront you, and dissipate your fondest hopes. Such is the story of every life, and it must be yours. Most of you hope, sooner or later, to be enrolled in the *alumni* of the college. It is a sweet word to lisp, for it marks an important epoch in each individual history. You will go forth into the world with every avenue to usefulness and distinction open to you. Life will seem long and bright before you. Its prizes will glitter in your dreams. Its ideal flowers will bloom along your ideal pathway. Fame will point to the multitude of names engraven indelibly upon her scroll, and beckon you onward. Illustrious deeds, which are household words, will challenge imitation.

* * * * * *

The mirage of life is ever around us all. It paints the bright prospective that crowds before you. It is the happy creation of the ideal; the unfailing source of hopeful effort, and blissful dreams of bountiful rewards. There is no fountain of happiness it cannot make to flow to quicken you. There is no measure of success or distinction it cannot present as attainable. What you most wish, it freely offers you, and presses you onward to grasp it. And you will go onward, ever hoping, ever striving, ever dreaming, until, in the calm evening of your dreams, hope will gently point to the better life beyond. Think not that the ideal life is to be shunned as a delusion and a snare. Delusive it may be in its promises you cherish most; but it will nevertheless be the parent of your sweetest hours. It will lead you to your noblest and best endeavors. It will arm you for the incalculable disappointments and sorrows which beset the most successful lives; for no life escapes the common inheritance of grief. In each, "some rain must fall;" and those most envied must point to pathways strewn with blasted hopes.

How brightly the ideal portrays the triumphs of statesmanship. How the student's heart quickens as he reads of the giants who have swayed Senates and nations, and who have left enduring monuments of their greatness in their political achievements. They tower above their fellows on the pages of history, as if they had been created unlike other men. But history is forgetful of their infirmities, and their great deeds and their virtues alone survive them. They all have dreamed, and vainly dreamed, as have the humblest of their followers. They hoped, attained, and suffered more, and there the distinction ends. I speak of Henry Clay with reverence. He was the idol of my boyhood, and his name is linked with the grateful memories of the season when we invest greatness with the perfection of human attributes. He was beloved, even idolized, by his partisans. It would seem as if he had been born to test the measure of affection that could be lavished upon a popular leader by a free people. Others have been esteemed; have aroused a nation's gratitude; have commanded the sober approval of the country, or have been borne upward upon sweeping tides; but who, fallen and powerless, was followed to the close of his eventful life with such sincere and profound affection? He was great in all the great qualities of man, and yet he was but a child of larger stature.

* * * * * * *

Demosthenes became the great orator of Greece; but the bright ideal of his early manhood was dissipated, as the people that once honored him drove him into a strange land. In the Temple of Neptune he mixed the fatal poison that promised him rest. Cicero was hailed by Cato as the Father of his Country, and public thanksgivings in his name were voted to the Gods. Soon after he was banished, an alien and a wanderer, until he bowed his head to the sword of Antony. Pitt was Prime Minister at twenty-four; but Austerlitz came, and the gold was dimmed, and the bowl was broken. Disraeli's grand ideal was attained when he became Premier; but if you would learn how empty was the realization, read the marvelous aphorisms of "Lothair." "One's life changes in a moment," is the trite history of human hopes he gives in one chapter; and he tells what success is, when he says that "the feeling of satiety, almost inseparable from large possessions, is a surer cause of misery than ungratified desires." How Walter Scott dreamed, and how the honors and riches of the clustered around him, but at last he wrote: "The best is, the long halt will arrive at length, and close all."

* * * * *

The ideal is unbounded in its kind ministrations. The child looks upon the beautiful rainbow as an actual arch of tinted substance, resting upon the hills close by. It vanishes, and the dream is gone, and the scalding tears of the little dreamer may be gathered up to fashion the next sweet delusion that fringes the tempest. Through every condition of human life through all the strange mutations of every destiny; from the most opulent to the most humble, and from the most sacred to the most profane, the ideal is an attendant angel of mercy. It ever aims to bring our poor lives into harmony with some better being, and when our groveling ambition, or unworthy purposes, ripen into misfortune, it whispers its bright promises, and we feel "wealthiest when most undone." It tarries with us in the deep valley of humiliation we all must tread, paints the silver lining to the cloud, and tempers the rude storms which fling their hoarse melodies around us. It brought its rich store of happiness as the hand-maid of the firm faith that enabled Abraham to sojourn "in the land of promise as in a strange country," and that was the sure stay and comfort of the Hebrew saints who "all died in faith, not having received the promise."

Behold mankind as they are; scan intelligent creation from the degraded heathen, through all the stages of human progress to the most enlightened, and reason how such beings are to promote the glory of an infinite Creator, and you will be lost in unbelief. How it is, the ideal may picture in varied and ever-pleasing fancy, but we cannot understand; yet it must be so, for so it is written where every line shall be fulfilled. Our little ray of reason, tottering on its narrow throne, will ever dream of the things which eye hath not seen and man cannot know, but our sense of sin and helplessness is the repeated realization of each fleeting day, and the learned and unlearned alike recognize the infinite mercy that invites them to redemption by simple faith and repentance. What is beyond, poor mortals can only learn when the Actual comes with its deathless destiny. Of it, the ideal whispers fond foretastes, but when we shall see it as it is, then, and not til then, shall it reach fruition. Here the actual crosses our paths only to disturb our dreams, and dissipate our hopes. At times it comes like the fitful cloud that shadows the sunlight for a season, and then passes away; and again, it sweeps like the hurricane with its terrible thunderbolts breaking over our heads, but when we shall resign this feeble frame that frugal nature lent us for an hour, the "painful birth of life unending" will bring us to the Actual Being, whose time shall be eternal, whose knowledge shall be perfect, and whose happiness or woe shall ever press toward fullness, and yet through all the ceaseless years of God be never full.

The Pennsylvania Female College.

On the first of October the Pennsylvania Female College will open its first term, in the elegant buildings recently purchased at a cost of upwards of $80,000, by the corporation, located at Shady Side, near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The site of the college is the elegant mansion and grounds known as Rockmount, at present occupied as the residence of George A. Berry, Esq., and is one of the most desirable which could have been secured in the county. The main building, which is three stories in height, has a ground floor of upwards of three thousand four hundred feet, and will be fitted up with every view to the health, comfort and convenience of the young lady boarders.

Arrangements are in progress for many improvements, concerning which, we may have opportunity to speak at more length in the future.

No more eligible location than this, could have been selected by the trustees, overlooking as it does, the beautiful East Liberty Valley, while its eminence procures for it everything that could be desired in the matters of light, air and hygiene.

It is proposed to receive not only permanent boarders, but also day scholars, to all of whom the advantages of a *curriculum*, embracing all that any of the eastern or western colleges can offer will be extended.

The President of the institution is Rev. Dr. Black, formerly President of the State University of Iowa, who will be assisted by a corps of accomplished and experienced teachers, both male and female.

While the college will be Presbyterian in its character, its opportunities are not to be denied to persons of any religious sect, and it is the intention of the founders to make the institution such a one as shall offer no excuse for the many hundreds of our young ladies, being sent afar off, for the purpose of obtaining an education, which can thus be procured at home far more economically, and to equal if not to greater advantage.

OIL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Refiner's Association of Titusville, held on Tuesday evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Refiners of Titusville will, as far as possible, comply with the provisions of the Amos Act of Assembly prohibiting them from running refuse matter from their refineries into Oil Creek; but should an attempt be made to enforce the Act against any Refiner belonging to this Association, the rest will make a common cause in defending him, to the full extent of their ability.

Although many new wells have recently been sunk in the Parker district, the old ones have generally decreased in their production and there is now less oil produced in the Parker district than there was one month ago.—*Independant*

Slipperyrock creek is soon to be developed for oil. A company from New Castle are about to commence operations on said stream, some nine miles from New Castle. Other companies are also making preparations to drill for oil on Slipperyrock at an early day.

The Donaghy well, on the McCray Farm, continues to yield oil at the rate of three hundred and fifty barrels per day, and the Banner Well, on the Dalzell Farm, has not fallen off to any extent since being struckk.

Leases, if for sale, would command a high figure on the McCray Farm.

The new well struck on Friday upon the R. L. Shaw Farm is doing about forty barrels per day,, and is owned by Isaac Acken of Plummer.

Reaping Nature's Harvest.

Hundreds of men and boys are now employed by the association of New York capitalists known as the Sea Moss Farine Co., in reaping from the rocks on the Irish coast the edible marine lichen which, as prepared under the name of Rand's Sea Moss Farine, has already become one of the important manufactured staples of the American produce market. The patent for this cheap and delicious food element is scarcely a year old, yet its use is all but universal. Every grocery and general store, and every respectable druggist establishment in the country finds it necessary to keep a supply of the article. Housekeepers declare that the quantity of exquisite custard, blanc mange, light pudding, cream, jelly, &c., producible from the Farine exceeds by one half that obtainable from any other gelatinous agent used in cookery. The central depot is at 53 Park Place, New York.

THE HARVEST.

Reports from Various Quarters.

From our exchanges we clip the following statement of the bountiful harvest from different sections of the country.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Register*, in speaking of the appearance of the harvest in the New Creek Valley, says: On either hand the wheat shocks and hay cocks stood so thick that there would seem to be hardly enough room to drive a wagon between them, while the great fields of corn waved their green banners in the morning sun as if proclaiming "Peace hath her victories as well as war, and here Peace and Plenty reign together."

The Somerset *Standard* says: The grain crop is very large throughout this county, and is all cut. The busy farmers are already storing away in their barns the abundant yield.

The Sunbury *Gazette* says: The farmers of our neighborhood are, with a few exceptions, done harvesting. The wheat crop is not as good as was anticipated a few months ago; the wheat stood thinly, and the heads are not well filled. Grass was plenty, and in the first part of the season, good hay was made, but afterward much hay was hauled in before it was completely cured, on account of the weather.

From the Morgantown, West Virginia *Constitution* we learn that wheat in the vicinity of Laurel Point is good. Oats and grass are going to be very heavy.

The *Old Commonwealth* (Harrisburg, Va.,) says: Our farmers have gathered their harvests, and many of them are already engaged in threshing their wheat. So far as we have been able to learn, the grain yields well and is of a good quality. The crop is at least a good average one. Corn continues to look exceedingly well.

The Chatham, Va., *Tribune* says: We learn that the prospect for a crop of corn and tobacco is very fine all over the country. The farmers tell us that the season so far has been all that they could desire, and the prospect for a crop was never better.

The Danville, Va., *Register* says: The oat crop has now been fully harvested in this section of country, and we believe it is generally pronounced the best yield of that cereal that has been gathered for several years.

The Piedmont, Va., *Virginian* says: The farmers in this section have finished the oat harvest, and are more than satisfied with the crop. It is the finest that has been made for many years.

The harvest in the vicinity is about ended, and our farmers have certainly realized one of the most abundant harvests which has been gathered in for a number of years. The oats and grass, owing to the recent rains, will be harvested with some difficulty.—*Erie Dispatch.*

Western Pennsylvania has rarely been so generally blest with bountiful crops. The wheat is already harvested, and the farmers have secured more than an average crop, the berry being plump and the ears well filled. The hay crop is very abundant in all sections, and in the southern counties the greater portion is already safely cured and housed. In some localities the supply promises to be so abundant that the finest fields of clover are being plowed down or pastured off—a course believed by many good farmers to be the most profitable. In every direction the prospect is very encouraging, substantial improvements are going up on all sides, and remunerative employment is furnished to every applicant, so that the signs of poverty are scarcely ever seen.—*Meadville Republican.*

The wheat and rye harvest in this section is over, and while the rye is not so good the wheat crop is abundant. The oats will be an immense crop but a little hard in places to gather, as it has lodged considerably. Potatoes are abundant, and unless the August sun injures it the buckwheat will be good, while the corn was never so promising for a good yield. Taken altogether this has been a fruitful year and all have reason to be thankful to God for it.—*Butler Herald.*

The wheat and oats crop in Fayette county is very good, but the grass crop is light, and the corn, unless the weather should be very seasonable from this out, will be short.—*Genius of Liberty.*

The farmers in this section have completed their harvest and speak in glowing terms of the bountifulness of the yield.—*Indiana Democrat.*

The late rain storms have damaged to some extent the oats, and greatly interfered with the taking off of the crop. The wheat harvest was put in the barns in good order, and on all sides come up the joyous words of abundance.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Huntingdon county farmer named Henry Shaver, about sixty years old, residing near Mount Union, was run over by the express west, one morning last week, and instantly killed.

HEROIC ACT—It is not often we are called upon to record a more noble and unselfish act of heroism that was witnessed on the Branch Road, on Tuesday last. Just previous to the return of the Branch train, the wife of Jos. G. W. Burns, who resides about midway between this place and Altoona, close along the line of the road went across the road to a neighbor's. Unknown to Mrs. B. or any member of the family, she was followed by a little daughter about two years old. Just as the child was crawling across the track the train came thundering along at a high rate of speed. Owing to a sharp curve in the road the engineer, Mr. James R. Stewart—who, by the way, is always on the look out—did not observe the child until the engine had approached within about sixty yards of it. With rare presence of mind Mr. Stewart immediately shut off steam, reversed engine and blew down brakes, and then with lightning speed went over the engine and down on to the point of the cow-catcher, and just as the pilot was in the act of striking the child's legs, with a sweep of his "good right arm" lifted and threw it off the track. As soon as the train could be stopped the child was picked up unharmed. The gratitude of the parents to Mr. Stewart, who at the risk of his own life had saved that of their darling, can be better imagined than described. All honor to the engineer of the branch for his noble, manly daring. May he live long in the land to wear his well earned laurels, and may he never be called upon to undergo a similar trying ordeal.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

Perfectly Reliable.

The Weed Sewing Machine.
JOHN BIGGERT & SON,
116 Market street.

The Weed Sewing Machine.

Always in order.
JOHN BIGGERT & SON,
116 Market street.

Wives and Mothers.

Only woman knows what women endure; and if there be any means as assuaging the distress of body and mind which so many thousands experience, day after day and week after week, with a fortitude which puts to shame the boastful courage of man, who will deny that so great a blessing to the sex should be found in every household?

Millions of men have been benefitted by its use, but among the feeble and sickly of the opposite gender, who, perhaps, need it most, its virtues are not so widely known. This foremost remedy of the age—the specific for every species of debility, general or local, constitutional or casual, is Plantation Bitters. One right of woman, at least, will be conceded—the right to strengthening herself to sustain the ills of which the laws of nature have made her the unfortunate heiress.

The acknowledged healthfulness, unrivaled flavor, delicacy, great convenience, and extraordinary cheapness of SEA MOSS FARINE, will always keep it in the foremost place among articles intended for a table desert.

Warranted for Three Years.

The Weed Sewing Machines.
JOHN BIGGERT & SON,
116 Market street

Weed Sewing Machines

Will do any kind of work with ease, neatness and dispatch, and with fewer changes than any other.
JOHN BIGGERT & SON,
116 Market street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. H. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD			121
1881 Bonds			113
5-20	"	1862	110
5-20	"	1864	110
5-20	"	1865	113
5-20	"	1865, Consols	108
5-20	"	1867	109
	"	1868	109
	"		107

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD			121⅛
1881 Bonds			113⅛
5-20	"	1862	110⅛
5-20	"	1864	110
5-20	"	1865	113⅛
5-20	"	1865, Consols	108⅛
5-20	"	1867	109⅛
5-20	"	1868	109⅛
2-5	"		104⅝
10-40	"		107

STOCKS.

Adams Express	67
New York Central	92
Reading	93⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	92
Ohio and Mississippi	33½
Michigan Southern	99
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103½
Chicago and Northwestern	81½
" preferred	83⅝

	LARGE.	SMALL.
London Exchange, 8 D	500	610
Paris " Francs	23	24
Berlin " Thaler	92	95
Frankfort " Florin	92	94
Union Pacific R. R. Bonds	87	—

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. C. READY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD				121⅜
United States 6s, 1881				113½
"	"	5-20s, 1862		110⅜
"	"	5-20s, 1864		110
"	"	5-20s, 1865		110⅛
"	"	5-20s,		106⅞
"	"	5-20s, January and July, 1865		108⅝
"	"	5-20s, " "	1867	109
"	"	5-20s, " "	1868	109⅛
One Coupon				
Union Pacific Railroad				87⅞
Central Pacific Railroad				92⅝
Cy. Pacifics				103⅜

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, August 3.—5 P. M.—Consols, 88½; account, 89. American securities o-day are quiet; 5-20s of '62, 82½; '65, 82; '67, 81½; 10-40s, 80. Stocks—Erie, 15½; Illinois Central, 102; Atlantic & Great Western, 20.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Cotton market easier; stock sparingly offered; middling uplands 8d; Orleans, 8¼; sales 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat—California white wheat, 11s5d; red western No 2, 9s9d; winter, 10s7d@10s8d. Western flour, 28s. Corn—No 2 33s6d. Oats, 2s3d. Barley, 3s. Peas, 39s6d. Pork, 122s. Beef, 113s6d. Lard, 74s. Che se, 68s. Bacon—Sides for Cumberland, 65s for short rib middles. Tallow 45s6d. Turpentine 31s@31s6d. Linseed cakes, 11s@11s6d.

LONDON, August 3.—Tallow is dull at 45s 3d. Refined petroleum easier at 1s5½d. Sugar flat at 31s 6d. Hops steady at 1s@5s6d. Calcutta linseed firm at 64s 9d. Linseed oil heavy.

ANTWERP, August 3.—Petroleum closed heavy at 44½ francs.

FRANKFORT, August 3.—Bonds opened heavy at 83⅝.

PARIS, August 3.—Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 69f 55c.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
Thursday, August 4, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market was inactive, with a moderate demand for the leading articles. So far as relates to prices, we have but few changes to note, and those will be found under their proper heads. Produce—The receipts have fallen off, but there was no scarcity. The supply was equal to the demand. Prices rule about the same as for some time past. Flour—The market was steady, with a good jobbing trade. Holders continue firm in their views, and are not anxious to sell round lots. The leading houses have a good stock on hand, and report a good business doing at current rates. The mills are running to their full capacity, and securing as many orders as they can fill. The movement in the West has strengthened the confidence of holders, and made them less anxious to sell. Bacon and provisions—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. The stock on hand is not a large one, and will soon require replenishing. The advance we have previously noticed has been maintained. Groceries—We have nothing new to report in regard to groceries. There was a good demand and a fair amount of business was transacted for the season. The leading houses have a good supply on hand. The largest demand was for sugars.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—We can report a pretty lively market for the season. The sales of certain descriptions are large, and previous prices pretty well maintained. The receipts were only moderate. Wheat was decidedly the leading article, all good parcels finding ready purchasers at full rates. The mills are the principal operators, paying for red winter, 1 40a1 45; white, 1 50a1 55 per bushel. Oats are in good demand, holders firm and not induced to make concessions in order to effect sales. The current rates on wharf and from depot was 55a56c; store rates, 57a58c. The report that the recent rains have injured the crops must be taken for what it is worth. Corn—The market was a shade firmer. We are reported sales of shelled, prime yellow, at 95c; the market is bare of ear. Rye—Market firm; we can report sales of 1,500 bushels at 95c; some dealers are asking higher prices. Barley being out of season we did not learn of any transactions; the prices are too uncertain to quote.

APPLES—The demand was fully up with the supply, and prices continue strong with an upward tendency; sales were reported at 4 00a5 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active; dealers are well supplied.

SODA ASH—Common, 3¼c; refined, 3¾a4c.

POTASH—7a7¼c.

PEARLS—9a9¼c.

BUTTER—The market continues firm with a good demand for home purposes and a moderate inquiry for shipment; sales of choice roll at 24a25c.

BROOM CORN—Dull at 12a13c.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No 2, 4 00; No 3, 3 50; common 2 50a3 00.

CORNMEAL—Sales in store at 1 00a1 10 per bushel, as to quality.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens are in good supply, with regular sales by the coop at 55a65c per pair.

FLOUR—The firmness we have previously noticed continues. The reported advance in several of the leading cities has increased the confidence of holders. The tendency is evidently upward. The mills are running to their full capacity, and have all the business they can manage. The leading houses report the market in in a healthy condition. The store rates for good standard brands were 7 50a7 75a8 00 per bushel. Inferior sold at lower prices.

BEANS—The demand continues meagre and prices are nominal at 1 50a1 75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull and it is difficult to quote correctly in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand with sales at 12a14c for Ohio Factory and Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in steady demand, with sales of halves reported at 9a10c—quarters quoted at 6a7c. Apples nominal at 5a6c.

EGGS—Te mharket continues dull; the supply exceeds the demand sales can be reported at 16a17c per dozen.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at 1 60 by the car load, and 1 70a1 75 for small lots in store.

HAY—Is firmer and the demand rather better; sales at 15 00a20 00 for fair to prime.

HUSKS—Corn husks are selling at 3a3¼c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and eastern at 1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 1 20a1 25, the outside figure for well established Western brands.

POTATOES—Very scarce and 50a75c per bbl higher; we now quote at 3 50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market has undergone no change since our last. The demand was fair and sales were made to a moderate extent at rates that were current for some days.

PROVISIONS—Market steady, with a continued good jobbing demand, while in regard to prices there are no changes. Shoulders, 14¾a15c for plain, and 16a16½c for sugar cured; ribbed sides, 17½c; short rib, 18c; clear, 18¾c; sugar cured hams, 25a25¼c. Dried beef, 25c. Lard, 17½c in tierces, and 18¼c in kegs. Mess pork, 00.

SEEDS—No movement in clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above 2 20.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
Thursday, August 4, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a dull one. Prices were very weak, with more sellers than buyers. Crude oil at 8¼a8½c per gallon is certainly a very low figure. Future deliveries are dull, without any fixed price.

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. There were plenty of sellers. The other party was not on hand. The nominal rates were: Spot, 8¼c; August, 8½c; we heard of 2,000 bbls being offered at 8½c, without finding a purchaser, the best offer being 8¼c.

SALES.

Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 8¼c.
Sales 3,000 bbls spot at 8½c.
Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 8¼c.

REFINED.

The market was a weak one. Prices have further declined. Buyers were very scarce, manifesting no inclination to take hold. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot, 23c; August, seller's option, 23½c; September, 24c; October, November and December, 24c; buyer's option, all year, at 26c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—Refined, 24¼c bid; crude, 12¼a12⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA—Market very dull and inactive. Spot, 23½c; August, 23¾c; September, 24c; October, 24¼c; November, 24½c; December, 24c. Crude—sales at 11¼c.

OIL CITY—Market very quiet; holding at 3 25 on Lower Creek, and 3 00a3 55 at Oil City.

PLEASANTVILLE—Market steady at 3 00a3 10.

TIDIOUTE—Nothing doing; selling at about 3 20.

TITUSVILLE—Market weak and declining. Sales of 2,000 bbls at 3 10, and 3,000 bbls at 3 15; 3 10 now bid.

ROUSEVILLE—Sales at 3 25 and 3 27; now asking 3 30.

PLEASANTVILLE—The market is quiet but steady at 3 00a3 10, which is being offered at the wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market quiet, with no sales this morning. We quote nominally at 3 35a3 40.

TITUSVILLE—The market is quoted on upper creek at 3 10a3 15. The *Herald* says: The market was weaker to-day at all points, and though there was a fair inquiry, the aggregate of reported sales was small. Upon the lower creek from 3 20 to 3 25 was bid, with sellers asking 3 30. Upon the upper creek 3 10 and 3 15 were bid, with sellers asking 3 15 and 3 20; at the close 3 10 only was offered, and sales were effected at that figure. The market closed weak and dull.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Upper Creek at 3 15.
500 bbls Upper Creek at 3 15.
500 bbls Upper Creek at 3 15.
700 bbls Upper Creek at 3 15.
250 bbls Upper Creek at 3 15.
1,000 bbls Upper Creek at 3 10.
1,000 bbls Upper Creek at 3 10.
1,000 bbls Lower Creek at 3 30.
1,000 bbls Lower Creek at 3 30.
1,000 bbls Lower Creek at 3 30.
1,000 bbls Lower Creek at 3 27½.
500 bbls Lower Creek at 3 27½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The flour market closed fairly active and 5c better on low grades and extra western; there is a good inquiry, partly speculative. Wheat dull and slightly in buyers' favor; No 2 spring, 1 28a1 38; winter red, 1 58. Rye quiet and nominal. Oats, 56a58c for western and 65a66c for Ohio. Corn heavy at 96a98c for mixed western. Pork quiet with sales of 250 bbls mess for August at 30 25. Beef in moderate request; strictly cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard unchanged. Eggs rather more steady at 20a22c for western.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand; family, 6 50a6 75. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No 1 at 1 30; white 1 35a1 52. Corn dull at 85a86c for ear, and 87a88c for shelled. Oats quiet, sales of new at 25a35c; old 53c. Rye—sales of 600 bushels old at 88a90c; new is held at 80a85c. Barley unchanged. Provisions in better demand. Sales of 400 barrels mess pork at 30 00. Lard is held at 16½c; sugar cured hams 26c; bacon active and held higher; lhoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18¼c, but some holders ¼ to ¼c higher; bulk meats are in good demand and firmly held; sales of shoulders 13½c; sides 15¼c; clear rib 16¼c. Butter steady at 26a28c. Eggs dull at 13c for shipping. Lard oil unchanged. Linseed oil 1 02. Groceries steady and in fair demand. Cotton firm and steady, and is held at 18¾c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 121¼, buying. Exchange, one-tenth discount, buying. Money market steady at 8 to 10 per cent.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—Tobacco—all grades above medium higher; other qualities weak; common leaf, 8a9c; factory dried, 9¼a11¼c; fair to good manufacturing, 12½a25c. Hemp firm at 140a190. Rope firm at 8a8½c. Bagging firm at 30c. Flour unchanged—4 50a4 80 for superfine; 4 80a5 50 for X, 5 40a5 75 for XX and 5 85a6 25 for XXX. Wheat firmer and closing higher; No 2 red, 2 18a1 20; No 1 do, 1 25a1 30; choice, 1 30a1 40. Corn firm and more doing—mixed, 78a80c, yellow, 81a85c; white 90a96c; the latter for fancy. Oats more active and better at 41a45c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, August 3.—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat 1a3c lower; No 1 white Wabash, 1 72. Corn dull; No 1 held at 87½c; No 2 held at 85½c. Oats dull and 1a2c lower; No 1 old, 46c; No 1 new, 45c; No 2 new, 43c. Freights higher at 4½c to Buffalo, and 7a8c to Oswego.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, August 3.—Flour—the demand for choice exceeds the supply at 7 75a8 00. Wheat very heavy and 3c lower; extra, 1 63, No 1, 1 50a1 53; amber, 1 45. Oats lower; State, 52c; Western, 47c.

Chicago Market

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Exchange unchanged. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and 4a5c lower, closing at 1 19 cash; 1 22 seller last half of August for No 2; this afternoon dull at 1 20 seller August. Corn quiet; No 2 closed at 81¼c. Oats declined 1c, closing at 45½c for No 2. Rye steady at 80a81c for No 2. Barley fairly active at 1 05 for No 2 in store. High-wines firm at 96c. Provisions quiet and nominally unthanged. Hops opened very active and closed quiet.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Flour, in improved demand; extra family, 6 50a7 50. Wheat dull; quotations barely maintained; new Indiana red, 1 55a1 60. Rye steady at 1 10a1 12. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats unchanged. Provisions—demand light; mess pork 31 00. Lard held at 17¾c. Whisky unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, August 3.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm, without decided change, and the demand moderate. No 1 red, 1 47a1 48, chiefly the outside; No 2, 44. Corn nominal; No 1, 89c; No 2, 87c. Oats dull; old No 1 offered at 51c; new, 47c. Barley nominal. Rye dull. Petroleum dull little doing; refined, 20a20½c; crude, 9 30a9 40.

DIED.

MAHANY—On Wednesday morning, August 3, at 4½ o'clock, MICHAEL MAHANY, in the 36th year of his age.

MARSHALL—On Tuesday morning, August 2, at the residence of her parents, No 219 Hamilton street, at 2½ o'clock, HARRY NEWTON, eldest son of J. S. and Lide A. Marshall, aged four years and nine months.

VOIGT—On Wednesday morning, August 3d, at 2 o'clock, SOPHIA H., daughter of Henry F. and Sophia Voigt, aged 5 month.

CAMPBELL—On Tuesday morning, August 2d, at 7½ o'clock, ARMINDA CAMPBELL, formerly of Sewickley, in the 23d year of her age

WILHELM—On Thursday morning, August 2d, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. MAGDALINE WILHELM, age 7 years and 5 months.

ROBB—On Tuesday, August 2, at on, Mrs. LIZZIE ROBB, aged 27 years, wife of Fred Robb.

EISENBEIS—On Tuesday night, August 2d, at 11½ o'clock, JOHNNY, son of John and Jennie M. Eisenbeis, aged 3 years, 3 months and 7 days.

HERS—On Wednesday afternoon, August 3d, JAMES son of Charles C. and Sarah B. Hers, aged 3 years and 2 months.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

False Pretences.

The vast and continually increasing sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have provoked the envy of a certain class of dealers in various parts of the country, who are trying to substitute their utterly worthless local nostrums for the most popular proprietary medicine in the world. These impostors hope by their false statements to obtain from the millions who patronize the great American Tonic, a sufficient number of customers to make their speculations upon the health of their neighbors profitable. As the demand for Hostetter's Bitters is now so large and urgent as to tax to their fullest extent the facilities for its manufacture, these petty attempts to wrong in the merest trash by false representations, are of little consequence to its proprietors. They are, however, a serious evil to the victimized. If, for example, at this warm season, when a real invigorant is great needed, the sufferer from general debility, indigestion, biliousness or nervous weakness, is coaxed into using a washy-washy compound without any medical virtue, instead of the sovereign specific in which the rarest tonic and alterative vegetable elements are scientifically combined, it is obvious that he will rue the day when he allowed himself to be thus deluded. It is in the interest of parties who have been or may be influenced by the persuasion of plausible charlatans, that this article is published. With the light of twenty years experience to guide him, why should the invalid take a leap in the dark.